

In every rank, or great or small,
"Tis industry supports us all.
—Gay.
Government exists in order to ensure the greatest happiness to the greatest number.

THE EVENING ADVOCATE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Vol. VIII.

ST. JOHN'S, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1921.

PRICE: TWO CENTS.

TORONTO—N.W. coast:
Moderate wind, S.E. district,
winds, fair, apt to change in temperature.
Sunday: Moderate winds, fair.

U.S.A. and Great Britain Lose One Million Each

Sinn Feiners Surprised At Lloyd George's Letter

Dail Eireann Meets

WASHINGTON, August 27.—United States Government will lose a million dollars through the destruction of dirigible XR-2 under terms of agreement entered into, which, according to a statement issued by the Navy Dept., "Provided that in event of the total loss of this airship while under construction or during trials, the two Governments would jointly bear the loss on equal basis.

LONDON, August 26.—An airplane carrying mail from London to Brussels fell into the English Channel a few miles off Calais, France today as the result of the explosion of its petrol tank. It is not known whether there were fatalities.

Owing to the inclement weather on Wednesday

GARDEN PARTY at TORBAY

will be held

Sunday, August 28th.

Red Taxi Motors will ply from Rawlins' Cross to Torbay at intervals.

FARE:—Come and return \$1.50.

Another Big Slump

IN

Ladies' FOOTWEAR

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

WE CLEAR OUR ENTIRE STOCK

Ladies' LOW SHOES

AT

COST

REMEMBER FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

Bowring Brothers Limited.

Cooperation And Evils of Competition

The address of President Coaker at Joe Batt's arm on August 17th wherein he outlined a policy of the Nationalization of our Fishing Industry, opens up the greatest question that has ever been placed before the country. As outlined by Mr. Coaker, this policy would not interfere with the business now carried on by supplying merchants. It would rather make that business a more sure venture in that the merchant would be allowed a certain margin of profit on the fish he collects when it is passed over to the Commission which would control all exports of fish.

The price of fish would be the same throughout the season and the fishermen would get what their fish was worth. It would no longer be the case where one merchant would make a profit of five dollars a quintal and another merchant would take a loss of a dollar a quintal in the next month. The profits would all

go to the State, being put in a Reserve Fund.

First to test the present method of marketing our fish, let us take the Labrador fishery. Among the scores of merchants who ship direct from the Labrador there is always the keenest competition to send the first cargo across to market in order to get the high price for new fish.

This competition works evil all around. It makes shippers careless of the quality of their fish cargoes. They accept fish from the fishermen when it has not been sufficiently cured. This in turn makes the fishermen careless of quality.

In spite of this first cargoes may get high prices.

Then the great majority of cargoes get away from the Labrador in a bunch; they arrive off Oporto and the haggling begins. Seeing so much fish off their ports, and knowing that it must be sold, the

Mediterranean buyers go slow. They beat down prices, get the Newfoundland merchants fighting each other and cutting down prices until the fish is disposed of at prices considerably under that obtained for the first cargoes, even though these first cargoes were not of as good quality as those that came after.

Here is the evil of competition, and the wretched working out of the principle of "supply and demand." Under our recent Standardization Rules and Control of Shipments these evils might have been eliminated if all had cooperated with the Government.

Under State Control or Nationalization of our Fish exports, the fish that would be first sent from the Labrador would be of the finest quality. The cargoes that would follow would be of similar quality and would be sent at such times as keep the markets with just such a quantity as would ensure the price

being maintained.

At present it is notorious that the price of fish generally goes down as the season advances. This is caused by the very circumstances which are set out above where the early cargo gets the highest price, and later cargoes get less. It is the fishermen who suffer this loss, especially those who bring their catches home. Under a Nationalization Policy this would cease.

That contracts can be made of our whole catch is proven by the fact that last winter, Hon. W. F. Coaker would have been able to make agreements for the sale of 700,000 qtls. in Portugal, Italy and Greece, practically half our annual catch, at prices fixed, if the merchants had backed his efforts and cooperated for the general good.

Nationalization applied to the Labrador fishery spells progress and profit for the country, and can do as much for the shore and other fisheries.

Church of The Holy Martyrs At Port Union

From all approaches to Port Union, the new church is the first object to meet the eye. Built on a rock, indeed, and on a commanding eminence, and of a simplicity in architecture that is its charm, the Church of the Holy Martyrs is a fitting memorial to those who fell in the Great War and is a standing example of Mr. Coaker's energy in erecting a memorial without delay.

The stained glass windows which are to be dedicated to the memory of the brave "Coaker Recruits" who fell, will, when put in, add greatly to the appearance of the Church. The interior shows exquisite taste in the arrangements, the altar and reredos erected by Hon. W. F. Coaker to the memory of his father and mother being of dark oak and of chaste design. The pews are also of the same wood with a very convenient arrangement fixed to each pew for kneeling.

Port Union has reason to be proud of its Church, one of the prettiest in the Colony.

Erzberger Is Assassinated

Noted German Meets His Fate at Hands of Youth.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—Mathias Erzberger, former Vice-President and Minister of Finance, was murdered today. He was assassinated near Offenbach, Baden, where he was sojourning with his family. His body contained twelve bullet wounds. Herr Erzberger had left Baden Grisebach, where he was talking the cure in company with Reichstag Deputy Dies, for a foot tour of the Black Forest. An hour later both men were confronted by two youths, who separated them, and then emptied revolvers into Herr Erzberger, who was killed instantly by shots in the head. Deputy Dies also was wounded.

Cutliss

Mabel—The doctor says he has saved her life nine times.
Eva—I always did think she was a cat.

PROPOSAL FOR 500 HOUSES FOR ST. JOHN'S

Large Building Organization Willing to Build up New Street

Five hundred new houses for St. John's built practically at cost is the attractive offer which comes to the city from New York.

An unnamed building association or corporation of the great metropolis is stated to have offered to do this, and the houses are to be built on the same street,—that street to be the one on which the present street car system is extended, if at all.

It depends on whether the system will be extended or not. Water and sewerage will also have to be installed on the street—and with these two conditions fulfilled the people in question are prepared to begin almost immediately the construction of these houses.

Mr. E. Collishaw is the sender of the explanatory message and Commissioner W. H. Jackman, motor of the street car extension scheme and originator of the \$1,000,000 bond loan scheme, the recipient.

The message follows.

NEW YORK.

W. H. JACKMAN,

City Commissioner:

Congratulations on adoption by the City Council of your plan to make St. John's a clean, up-to-date city. Have shown paper explaining your plan, and Hon. W. F. Coaker's fish nationalization policy to the largest building organization. They are so impressed, with the soundness of both policies that they have authorized me to lend money on their account to build 500 houses, in St. John's, on the street connected by car line, with water and sewerage. On market price of building materials will be asked. No profit on construction. In six years parties can own their own homes for what they are paying in rent.—E. COLLISHAW.

TORONTO, August 26.—R. G. Dun and Co. report 44 commercial failures on Canada and one in Newfoundland during the week ending August 26 as compared with 31 during the corresponding week of last year. Of failures this week 25 were in Quebec province. Other failures in provinces showed the following: Ontario, 7; Alberta, 5; Saskatchewan, 3; British Columbia, 3; and Nova Scotia, 1.

DUBLIN, August 26.—The letter of Premier Lloyd George to Eamonn De Valera was received in Dublin late tonight. Its contents came as a surprise to Sinn Feiners. They had expected further arguments on claims of Ireland they had raised instead of repetition of essential conditions of the British Government made known to De Valera at the conference in Downing street a month ago. A meeting of Dail Eireann was hurriedly summoned for tomorrow morning at eleven o'clock to consider the situation.

LONDON, August 26.—By-election for Parliament in Abbey Division of Westminster for successor to late Wm. Lashmead Bartlett Burdet Cutts resulted in the election of General John S. Nicholson, Independent Conservative, who received 6,204 votes, while Colonel R. V. Applin, anti-waste, received 4,970, and Arnold Lupton, Independent Liberal, 3,632. The result of the by-election in a traditionally Tory constituency is pretty much as anticipated.

HULL, England, August 26.—Recovery from the wreck of ZR-2 late today of two more bodies, those of Albert L. Loftin, United States mechanic and flight-sergeant A. P. Martin of the British crew, and the next recovery of another which slipped from the mass of wreckage just after it was brought to the surface, gave hope to searchers and officials that they would soon be able to locate other missing members of the crew.

Passenger and Freight

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.—NORTH SYDNEY, C. B.

Steel Steamship "SABLE I".—Sailings from St. John's 10 a.m. every Tuesday.

Sailing from North Sydney 2.30 p.m. every Saturday.

First-Class Accommodation.

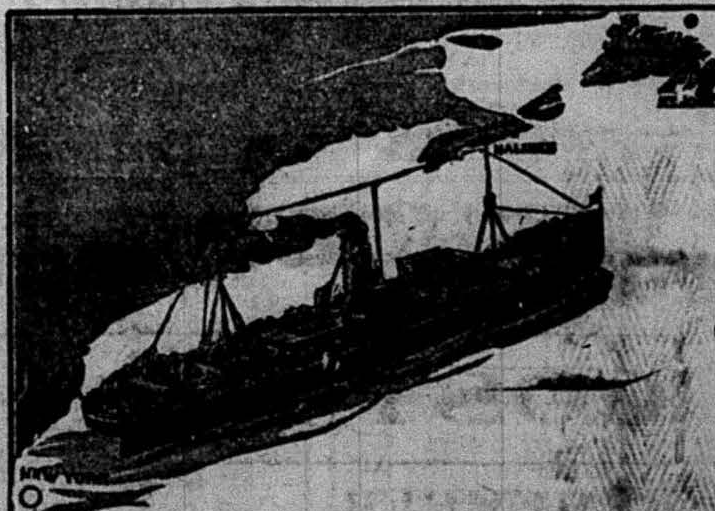
One way Fare \$30.00, including meals and berth.

HARVEY & CO. LTD. FARQUHAR TRADING CO.
St. John's Nfld. North Sydney, C.B.

FARQUHAR & CO. LTD.,
Halifax, N. S.

RED CROSS LINE

NEW YORK—HALIFAX—ST. JOHN'S.



The S. S. "ROSALIND" will sail from St. John's on Saturday, August 27th, at 1 p.m. sharp.

Passengers embarking for New York must see the doctor in the ship's Saloon one hour before sailing.

Passengers must claim their return reservations twenty-four hours previous to sailing.

Through tickets issued to Boston via the Dominion Atlantic Railway.

Through rates quoted to any port. For further information re passage, fares, freight rates, etc., apply to

HARVEY & CO., Ltd. Agents Red Cross Line.
St. John's, Nfld.

HAVING enjoyed of our outport the confidence of customers for many years, we beg to remind them that we are "doing business as usual" at the old stand. Remember Maunders' clothes stand for durability and style combined with good fit.



John Maunders
TAILOR and CLOTHIER
281 & 283 Duckworth St.

The New Marble Works

If you want a nicely finished Headstone, or Monument, call at

Chislett's Marble Works

Opposite Baine, Johnston & Co.
We Carry the Best Finished Work in the City.
Prices to Suit Everyone.

We make a special price for Monuments and Tablets for Soldiers and Sailors who have made the supreme sacrifice.

Call and See Our Stock
We are now booking orders for Spring Delivery.
nov24, eod, 15m, dly, wky.

EVERY ONE TESTED AND GUARANTEED.

Dory Compasses, Motor Boat Spirit Compasses

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS IN Nfld.

ROPER & THOMPSON,
PHONE 375. 253 WATER ST.
Headquarters For Nautical Instruments.

ADVERTISE IN THE EVENING ADVOCATE.

FIGHTING HER OWN DESTINY

CHAPTER XXVII

In the anguish of the moment she even forgot her love and the lover who was waiting for her. She took the parchment, hid it in the ward robe, locked the door, and then slowly descended the stairs.

"To-morrow," she moaned to herself—"it will all be over to-morrow."

CHAPTER XXVIII

"LEONIE, how long you have been, my darling! What is the matter? Your face is white, your lips tremble. Leonie, have you been frightened?"

Although she loved Bertram better than her life, in the supreme anguish of that hour she had forgotten him; and now at the sound of the kindly voice—at the sight of the frank handsome face—a keen sense of what she was losing came over her. She went up to him, and as he stretched out his hands to her, she laid her head on his breast, forgetting everything in her sick, hopeless despair.

"My darling," he said, anxiously, "what is the matter? Ten minutes ago you were all radiance and light—now you are pale, depressed. What has happened to you, Leonie?"

"She raised her colorless face.

"Is it only ten minutes since I left you, Bertram?"

"That is all," he said.

"It seems to me ten long years—ten long dreary, despairing years. I am so tired. Oh, Bertram, how that music wearies me! Will it never stop? I am so tired."

"My darling, you have been doing too much. Your spirits carry you away, and then you are exhausted. Do not go back to the ball room—let me bring you some wine and rest yourself. I will not even speak to you, nor will I allow any one else to tease you."

"No, no," she said, "I must go back—I have been away so long."

She made a desperate effort to rouse herself. He looked at her in silent wonder. She reminded him of a fair and blooming flower blighted by some cold, frosty wind. The bloom and radiance had left her face—even the queenly graceful figure seemed to shrink and grow less, while the regal robes and jewels had lost half their brightness.

"Leonie," said Sir Bertram, "you frighten me. I am quite sure you are ill."

"I am not. Do as you propose—go and fetch me some wine, and bring it to me in the morning room."

He placed her in a chair, and left her without another word. Her brain was whirling.

"To-morrow," she said—"all this will be over to-morrow. I shall be flattered and loved—I shall be queen of a brilliant fete—I shall be mistress of Crown Leighton until tomorrow; and then all will be over, and the sun of my life set. To-morrow! Shall I live to face it all—the comments, the gossip, the sneers! These fine ladies, who protest now that I am a model of graceful manners, will find out then that I am low-bred and very deficient—what has passed for admiration will become vulgarity. I know the world, and I hate it while I love it. Its triumph over me shall not begin to-night. For this one night it shall be at my feet, and I will trample on it."

Then Sir Bertram came in with the wine, and she drank it. It brought the warmth and color back to her face. He was much relieved.

"You are better, Leonie. Oh, my darling, you must never look like

COMPOUND WORDS

BY WALTER WELLMAN



Here are twelve objects. You can group them in twos to form a number of compound words. Use the same objects as many times as you wish.

Answer to yesterday's puzzle: Block Island and Long Beach.

FREIGHT Offering

WANTED
Schooner to Freight
500 Barrels Herring
to Halifax.
APPLY THIS OFFICE.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON

BEST QUALITY

British Manufacture

Wholesale From Stock

25 & 26 Guage

PRICES RIGHT

Wm. HEAP & Co. Ltd.
Bank of Nova Scotia Building.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Just a small amount invested in a perfectly safe place, for the protection of our family, or ourselves in old age.

D. MUNN,

258 Water Street,
St. John's.
Manager, Newfoundland.
AGENT WANTED.

that again! Promise to be careful of yourself; you are not strong. You started me when I saw you. I thought the ghost that haunts the oak-room had appeared to you."

"The ghost of the oak-room," she repeated, wearily—"I saw it, and it has nearly killed me."

He thought her manner strange, but ascribed it all to over-fatigue. He drew nearer to her, and re-arranged her diadem, which had fallen from the fair, stately head.

"You have all a queen's dignity, and all a woman's charm," he said. "Oh, Leonie, was any one ever so fair and so peerless as you?"

She smiled; the wine had given her a kind of courage that she mistook for strength.

"Are my jewels all in order, or need I send for Florette she asked, carelessly.

"They are in perfect order. Your appearance now is my care, Leonie; it concerns me no one but myself."

He did not know what had happened. What would he say or think when he had discovered that she was simply poor and obscure. Leonie Rayner, the ex-governess? Would it make any difference to his love?

She looked up at him.

"Give me your arm, Bertram. I must go to the ball room. Hark! that is my favorite waltz. Tell me before you go—do you love me very much?"

A beautiful light came into his face.

"You will never know how much, sweet."

"Would you care just as much for me if I were very poor, and you knew me only as Leonie Rayner?"

"Just as much," he replied; "my love does not depend on your circumstances. If you were made queen to-morrow, I should love you just as dearly; and if to-morrow you became a beggar, it would make no difference in my affection—may, I am wrong—I should love you all the better."

"Is it true?" she asked.

"Most assuredly it is; the only thing I should regret in that case would be that I am not a rich man—that I could not surround you with all the luxury and magnificence to which you have been accustomed."

"Are you not rich, Bertram?" she asked, wittily.

He laughed.

"No, my queen—not what people call rich, in these luxurious times, my estates are mortgaged. I wish that I were rich enough to purchase the whole world, so that I might endow you with it."

"You shall not spoil the compliment by any other," she said; "we will go. Where is my programme? I have missed two dances. I have to apologize to two gentlemen. The next is the 'Lancers,' and I am engaged to light or beautiful had been seen there Lord Holdene. He ought to thank for many long generations. She danced, and the grace, the perfection of her every movement, was marvelous; she talked, and men gathered round her, charmed out of themselves. She had never been so brilliant. Her anecdotes, her repartees for speaking sallies were repeated one to another; her beautiful face grew staid bewildered. Then she recovered herself. Lord Holdene came up and offered a hundred apologies for at the spell she cast around her; having mentioned the silver buckles, there were men in that room who she looked up at him with a vague, thought that to have won a smile from dreamy smile, as though she did not understand the words. She was any difficulty. As the clock of hom-thinking to herself that it was not age rose and seemed to float round his fault—that it was not what people would call fate or chance that had led her to the oak-room, but the very hand of Providence, and she had been led thither in order that justice might be done.

Then Captain Flemmyng saw her and hastened to her.

"I could not imagine what made the ball room so suddenly grow cold and dim, Lady Charnleigh," he said. "May have you been so long absent?"

"I have been searching in a haunted room for silver buckles," she replied, trying to still the quivering of her lips and speak in her natural voice.

But something in the tone struck him as strange—a weary, hopeless ring that told of pain and sorrow. He looked tenderly and anxiously at her.

"What is the matter, my dear?" he asked.

"Nothing," she said, "I am quite well."

"You are not, my dear," he said, "you are not well."

"I am quite well," she said, "I am quite well."

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ASPIRIN

"Bayer" is only Genuine



Warning! It's criminal to take a chance on any substitute for genuine Bayer Tablets of Aspirin, prescribed by physicians for twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monopaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

"You are over-tired, Lady Charnleigh. Let me persuade you not to dance, but sit down and rest."

She laughed.

"No, I could not sit still; I like continual movement. Where is Ethel? Is she enjoying herself?"

"Yes, and so is every one else. The young ladies of the country ought to be deeply grateful to you; I have heard many of them say that they never enjoyed an evening so much before. You must give us some more charades, Lady Charnleigh, and more balls."

She laughed again. How little he knew that this was the last night of her reign—that with the sunrise of the morrow all her wealth and magnificence would vanish into thin air—that henceforward he would rule at Crown Leighton, and give balls and parties—that he would succeed to the glorious inheritance she had valued so!

"They shall remember my last night at Crown Leighton," she said to herself; "they shall talk of it, and tell each other that I died a queen."

With Leonie, to will was to do. She called all her magnificent courage into play; she resolutely trampled under foot all remembrance of the oaken chamber and what it contained; she remembered only that this was her last appearance as Countess of Charnleigh, and that people must not forget it.

Such was the case: no one so brilliant or beautiful had been seen there Lord Holdene. He ought to thank for many long generations. She danced, and the grace, the perfection of her every movement, was marvelous; she talked, and men gathered round her, charmed out of themselves. She had never been so brilliant. Her anecdotes, her repartees for speaking sallies were repeated one to another; her beautiful face grew staid bewildered. Then she recovered herself. Lord Holdene came up and offered a hundred apologies for at the spell she cast around her; having mentioned the silver buckles, there were men in that room who she looked up at him with a vague, thought that to have won a smile from dreamy smile, as though she did not understand the words. She was any difficulty. As the clock of hom-thinking to herself that it was not age rose and seemed to float round his fault—that it was not what people would call fate or chance that had led her to the oak-room, but the very hand of Providence, and she had been led thither in order that justice might be done.

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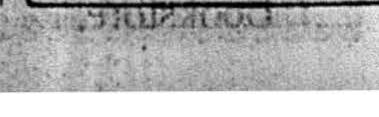
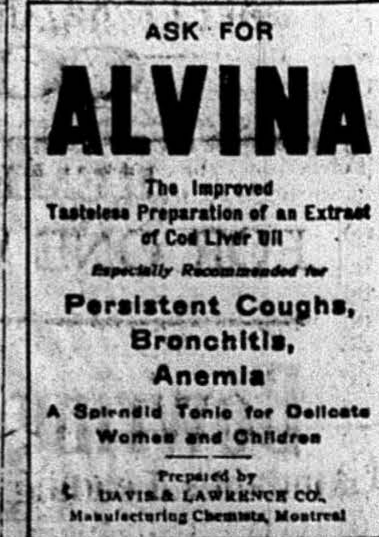
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PICKLES

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By L. V. Keegan



ASK FOR

ALVINA

The Improved Tasteless Preparation of an Extract of Cod Liver Oil
Especially Recommended for
Persistent Coughs, Bronchitis, Anemia
A Salubrious Tonic for Delicate Women and Children
Prepared by
DAVID A. LAWRENCE CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, Montreal



Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. It doesn't hurt a bit.

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without a particle of pain.

Canadian Importer Is In Distress And Crew Adrift

VANCOUVER, Aug. 26—Reports of yesterday afternoon, stating that the Canadian government Merchant Marine steamer, Canadian Importer, had not sunk, as earliest reports indicated, have been confirmed by wire less messages during the night. The vessel is in distress 600 miles off the Oregon coast, with one of her holds flooded with water owing to a leak. Capt. Carl Bisset and the entire crew with the exception of the second and third mates, and nine men, who set out in a lifeboat, before the steamship Cordova reached the scene, are still on board the helpless steamer. The second mate is A. Laird, of Melbourne, and the third mate, B. Watt of North Vancouver. Eleven men of the Canadian Importer crew including the second and third mate have been adrift on the North Pacific since a week ago to-day, according to a wireless message to the Associated Press to-day from the steamer Cordova, which early yesterday morning offered assistance to the waterlogged Canadian freighter.

Another Steamer Finds a Water Grave off Halifax

HALIFAX, Aug. 26—The United Shipping Board steamer, City of Brunswick, on her maiden voyage from Tampa, Florida, New Orleans, and Mobile for Antwerp with a cargo of grain, drifted on to the Broad Shoal at the mouth of Halifax Harbor early this morning, and will likely be a total loss. The steamer was trying to make port for engine repairs. The City of Brunswick registers 4465 tons net, and is 402 feet long.

Invade Nicaragua

SAN SALVADOR, Aug. 26—Armed bands have invaded Nicaraguan territory from across the Honduras frontier, and have taken control of the villages of Ilimay and Somoto, not far from the Pacific Coast, says an official despatch from Managua. Nicaraguan forces have been sent to repel the invaders and protest has been sent to Honduras, it is said.

Do you want to tell the Fishermen what you have for sale? Well then, put your ad in THE FISH WOMEN'S PAPER

Acme Complexion Soap Is Well Named

Though Acme Complexion Soap does not claim to be a medicinal soap—indeed it only aims at being a Superior Toilet Soap—it takes care of the skin and complexion better than some professedly medical soaps.

Acme Soap is perfectly pure and is nicely perfumed.

Price: 80c. box of 3 tablets; Single Cake, 30c.

T. McMURDO & Co. Ltd.
Sole Distributors Acme Goods,
Water Street, St. John's

EVER-READY SAFETY RAZOR

This Safety Razor has stood the test during the past 10 years of being the best low priced, reliable safety on the market. Every blade is guaranteed for 10 to 12 shaves, which represents 70 shaves for \$1.75. Each razor is put up in a Leatherette Box with seven blades. To introduce this reliable safety we will put in four extra blades, or 11 in all, for \$2.00 postpaid. This offer is good for one month. Get yours NOW.

Garlands Leading Bookstore.

CHURCH SERVICES

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.
Cathedral—8. Holy Communion: 11. Morning Service: 6.30. Evening Service.
St. Michael's—8. Holy Communion: 11. Morning Service: 6.30. Evening Service.
St. Thomas's—7 and 8. Holy Communion: 11. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Rev. Canon Bohn, D.C.L.: 6.30. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Rev. Henry Gordon.
St. Mary the Virgin—8. Holy Communion: 11. Matins: 5. Holy Baptism 6.30. Evensong. Sunday School closed for two Sundays, re-open, September 11th.

METHODIST.
Gower Street—11 and 6.30. Rev. E. W. Forbes, B.D.
George Street—11 and 6.30. Rev. R. E. Fairbairn.
Cochrane Street—11 and 6.30. Rev. C. H. Johnston, B.D.
Wesley—11. Rev. Dr. Curtis, 6.30. Rev. H. G. Wright.
Gospel Mission, Adelaide Street—10. Class Meeting: 2.45 and 7. Evangelistic Services.

CONGREGATIONAL.
Queen's Road—11 and 6.30. Rev. B. E. Holden, M.A., Morning, "Sour Grapes and Children's Teeth"; Evening, "Good Intentions."

PRESBYTERIAN.
St. Andrew's—11 and 6.30. Rev. R. J. Power, M.A.

SALVATION ARMY.
S. A. Citadel, New Gower Street—3. United with Nos. 2 and 3 Corps. Special gatherings conducted by Major Gallaher: 7. Great Salvation Meeting; Colonel and Mrs. Martin, assisted by Major Gallaher, and Territorial Staff.

ADVENTIST.
Cocktown Road—Evening, Evangelist Manuel, "What it costs to be a Christian."
International Bible Students, Victoria Hall—7. Discourse, "Three Ways, Two to Perfection, One to Destruction."
Highway Tabernacle:—Hamilton Street, Services at 11.3 and 7.

NOTES.
St. Thomas's—The Rev. Henry Gordon, of Labrador, "Cartwright Gordon," whose work in and around Hamilton Inlet has wrought such marvellous results, will occupy the pulpit at night. Mr. Gordon returns to his flock in a few days, and will find a warm welcome from St. Thomas's, whose membership has done much to help and encourage him, in his self-denying and invaluable work for the Esquimaux of the Northern Peninsula.

Gower Street—Subject in the morning, "The Story of Life," a nd address to children on "Princes and Princesses," at night, "A city without a Church."
Wesley—The Pastor being out of town, Rev. Dr. Curtis preaches in the morning and at the evening service the pulpit will be supplied by the Rev. H. G. Wright of Inverness, N. S., who has so acceptably supplied the pulpit of St. Andrew's Church during recent weeks.

Tom Moore Re-elected

WINNIPEG, Aug. 26—Tom Moore, this afternoon, was re-elected President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. No other nominations were made.

The "Atlantic" Is Aground

BOSTON, Aug. 26—The steamship City of Atlantic, of the Ocean Steamship Company, inward bound from Savannah with passengers and freight went aground on Castle Island in the inner harbor this morning.

FOR YOU

What the Waterman Ideal Pen is doing to-day for millions of others it will do for you. A pen for your particular hand is ready for you at the City Club Corner.

Do you want your literature and stationery printed promptly, artistically and at right prices? If so, send along your order. The Union Publishing Co. will print anything for you, from a Catalogue to a Business Card, finished in the neatest style. That's why keen business men who appreciate value are sending us their work.

REJECTION AND A WARNING

DeValera's Reply is Met By a Warning From Lloyd George That it Might be Dangerous to Prolong Negotiations

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION DOES NOT ENJOY ADVANTAGES NOW OFFERED IRELAND

De Valera's Letter

LONDON, Aug. 26—The British Government's peace proposals were laid before Dail Eireann which rejected them unanimously, but is willing to negotiate on the principle of "Government by consent of the governed." Eamonn De Valera says in his reply to Mr. Lloyd George, British Premier, The letter proposed that Great Britain and Ireland appoint representatives with plenary powers to negotiate details of this principle. "We have not sought war, nor do we seek war, but if war be made upon us we must defend ourselves and shall do so," says Mr. De Valera's letter. "We long to end the conflict between Great Britain and Ireland," he adds. The text of the letter, which bears date of August 24th, reads: "The anticipatory judgment I gave in my reply of August 13 has been confirmed. I laid the proposals of your Government before Dail Eireann, and by unanimous vote it rejected them. From your letter of August 13 it was clear that the principle we are asked to accept was that the geographical proximity of Ireland to Great Britain imposed a condition to Great Britain's strategic interests, as she conceived them, and that the length and persistence of efforts made in the past to compel Ireland's acquiescence in a foreign domination, imposed a condition of acceptance of that domination now. We cannot believe that your Government intended to commit itself to the principle of sheer militarism, destructive of international motive and fatal to the world's peace. If the small nation's right to independence is forfeited, when more powerful neighbors covet its territory for military or other advantages, it is supposed to confer, there is an end to liberty nor can any small nation claim the right to separate existence. Holland and Denmark can be made subservient to Germany, Belgium to Germany or to France, Portugal to Spain. If nations that have been forcibly annexed to an empire are denied their title to independence. There can be no birth to freedom for them. In Ireland's case to speak of her seceding from a partnership she has not accepted, or from an allegiance which she has not undertaken to render, is fundamentally false, just as the claim to subordinate her independence to British strategy is fundamentally unjust. Neither can we, as representatives of our nation, lend countenance. If our refusal to betray our nation's honour and the trust that has been reposed in us, is to be made the issue of war by Great Britain, we deplore it. We are as conscious of our responsibility to the living, as we are mindful of principle and of our obligations to the heroic dead. We have not sought, nor do we seek, war but if war be made upon us we must defend ourselves and shall do so, confident, whether our defense be successful or unsuccessful, that no body of representative Irishmen or Irish women will ever propose to the nation the surrender of its birthright. We long to end the centuries' long quarrel between Great Britain and Ireland. If your Government impose its will upon us by force and, antecedent to negotiations, insist upon conditions that we surrender our whole national position and make negotiations impossible, the responsibility for continuance of the conflict rests upon you only on the basis of the broad guiding principle of Government by consent of the governed can peace be secured, peace that will be just and honourable to all and fruitful of concord and inducing to amity. To negotiate such peace the Dail Eireann is ready to appoint its representatives and if your Government accept the principle proposes to invest them with plenary powers to meet and arrange with you for its application in detail I am, Sir, faithfully yours,

(Sgd.) EAMONN DE VALERA.

Lloyd George Replies

LONDON, Aug. 26—Prime Minister Lloyd George, replying to-day to Eamonn De Valera, in alluding to the demand for the recognition of Ireland as a foreign power, says De Valera "is playing with phrases to suggest that the principle of Government by consent of the governed, compels recognition of that demand on our part, or that in repudiating it we are straining geographical and historical considerations to justify a claim to ascendancy over the Irish race." The Prime Minister warns De Valera that but if war be made upon us we must defend ourselves and shall do so, in certain quarters. "It is dangerous to prolong negotiations. Therefore, while long to end the conflict between Great Britain and Ireland," he adds. The text of the letter, which bears date of August 24th, reads: "The anticipatory judgment I gave in my reply of August 13 has been confirmed. I laid the proposals of your Government before Dail Eireann, and by unanimous vote it rejected them. From your letter of August 13 it was clear that the principle we are asked to accept was that the geographical proximity of Ireland to Great Britain imposed a condition to Great Britain's strategic interests, as she conceived them, and that the length and persistence of efforts made in the past to compel Ireland's acquiescence in a foreign domination, imposed a condition of acceptance of that domination now. We cannot believe that your Government intended to commit itself to the principle of sheer militarism, destructive of international motive and fatal to the world's peace. If the small nation's right to independence is forfeited, when more powerful neighbors covet its territory for military or other advantages, it is supposed to confer, there is an end to liberty nor can any small nation claim the right to separate existence. Holland and Denmark can be made subservient to Germany, Belgium to Germany or to France, Portugal to Spain. If nations that have been forcibly annexed to an empire are denied their title to independence. There can be no birth to freedom for them. In Ireland's case to speak of her seceding from a partnership she has not accepted, or from an allegiance which she has not undertaken to render, is fundamentally false, just as the claim to subordinate her independence to British strategy is fundamentally unjust. Neither can we, as representatives of our nation, lend countenance. If our refusal to betray our nation's honour and the trust that has been reposed in us, is to be made the issue of war by Great Britain, we deplore it. We are as conscious of our responsibility to the living, as we are mindful of principle and of our obligations to the heroic dead. We have not sought, nor do we seek, war but if war be made upon us we must defend ourselves and shall do so, confident, whether our defense be successful or unsuccessful, that no body of representative Irishmen or Irish women will ever propose to the nation the surrender of its birthright. We long to end the centuries' long quarrel between Great Britain and Ireland. If your Government impose its will upon us by force and, antecedent to negotiations, insist upon conditions that we surrender our whole national position and make negotiations impossible, the responsibility for continuance of the conflict rests upon you only on the basis of the broad guiding principle of Government by consent of the governed can peace be secured, peace that will be just and honourable to all and fruitful of concord and inducing to amity. To negotiate such peace the Dail Eireann is ready to appoint its representatives and if your Government accept the principle proposes to invest them with plenary powers to meet and arrange with you for its application in detail I am, Sir, faithfully yours,

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Riots Calming Down

LONDON, Aug. 26—Reuter's correspondent at Simla cables that latest information of the general staff in regard to the Moplas riots is that the situation at Calicut is now quiet. The detachment of Malabar has not been further attacked and relief is on the way from Calicut. The Railway from Calicut to the south is being cleared. Risings continue in some districts. Advanced troops sent from Podanur, as far as Patnam report the situation normal and the line clear.

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(Sgd.) EAMONN DE VALERA.

90 Per Cent. of Workers Will Not Obey The Strike Call

LONDON, Aug. 26—Unemployed registration in Great Britain this week totals 1,540,000, which indicates a reduction of 45,000 for the week. Directors of the Brunner Mond Works in Cheshire threaten to close the plant if the pending dispute over wages and hours eventuates into a strike. Ninety per cent of the workers in that plant assure them that they will remain in the shops if a strike is called.

"Scotia" Is Burnt

HALIFAX, Aug. 26—The passenger and freight steamer, Scotia, plying between Halifax and Canso and intermediate ports, was totally destroyed at Drimhead this morning by fire, according to a telephone message received from Goldboro about three miles from the scene of the disaster. Fire broke out in the forward hold at 3 o'clock. There were no injuries, the message stated. The Scotia was owned by the Halifax and Canso Steamship Company. The steamer was built in 1907, of wood at Mason Bay. Her net tonnage was 763 tons, length 138 feet, breadth, 26 feet, depth, 9.6 feet.

King Constantine Is Lying In Midst of Burning Town

LONDON, Aug. 26—Eski Shehr, the city in Asia Minor recently captured by Greek forces in their offensive against Turkish Nationalists, is being swept by fire, says an Athens despatch to the Exchange Telegraph. No injuries, the message stated. The Scotia was owned by the Halifax and Canso Steamship Company. The steamer was built in 1907, of wood at Mason Bay. Her net tonnage was 763 tons, length 138 feet, breadth, 26 feet, depth, 9.6 feet.

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GREAT BARGAINS IN THE FOLLOWING LINES LESS THAN HALF PRICE

LADIES' COSTUMES

English Tweed Costumes, Good everyday Suits for Fall Wear \$4.50 6.50 8.00

EMBROIDERIES and INSERTIONS

About 8,000 yards, Fine Swiss Make Dainty Patterns 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 17c. yd.

COTTON TWEEDS

All neat dark patterns 30c. yd.

Men's Wide End Ties 30c. each

VAL. INSERTIONS

A big variety Only 10c. doz. yards

ART SATEEN and CHINTZ REMNANTS

2 to 5 yd. lengths 30c. yard

Men's English Braces 30c. pair

STEER BROS.



Suam Cuique—To every man his own.

THE EVENING ADVOCATE
Official Organ of the F.P.U. in Nfld.
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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W. F. COAKER . . . FOUNDER
ALEX. W. MEWS . . . EDITOR
R. HIBBS MANAGER

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1921.

TACTICS OF THE OPPOSITION ARE SEEN WITH SHAME

A Newfoundlander, Now Abroad,
Reads a Lesson to Those Who
Refuse Their Aid to Country.

Honours Mr. Coaker.

Mr. Editor.—Allow me space in your valuable paper for a few lines. I cannot express in words how delighted I am to be once again reading the dear old Advocate, and it fills me with pride and admiration when I read down its pages to know through the long years of toil and pull, the fisher folk have a paper which represents their cause, a privilege which our forefathers never had, a paper in which they can speak boldly the truth, and which they can call their own.

Not a mere political issue which has no interest in the welfare of the working classes, but a paper whose columns are filled with the brains and expressions of sterling men, the backing of old Terra Nova, who are fighting for the uplift of the people, and who are proud to work for them, and are handing them the hand of fellowship and good will for its co-operation. We will get over the top. When everyone has come to think that his or her duty is not a mere selfish duty, but to help, and to get together in the one mind all pushing on the one load first, then we can see in the distant brighter day. There is no need of hard times to-day if people were not so selfish. People who have the power to help have held in the background out of sight. But would these people stay in the background if there was a chance for them to get pull or graft? No, they weren't in the background during the war; they were eager then when there were every chance to graft, and make fortunes. But after they have enriched themselves of the sweat of others they close factories and work shop and reduce wages.

HERE TO HELP

I often wonder what minds men have and what hearts some of them have, harsh and as solid as ice never realizing that we are all brothers in the great struggle of life and we are not here to reap fortunes, but to help to do some work of kindness to lift the heavy burden of others.

If we could all get down to real life on earth, the life which God meant for us to live, the old world would smile and the peace which we have longed for would come.

While reading your paper, I was indeed surprised to see how the Opposition Party were acting more especially at this critical time. One can plainly see that their aims are political graft. They

FISHERMEN WILL SUPPORT COAKER

Fogo District Realizes Benefit of Good Prices for Fish Past Year.

A Good Word For Mr. Hibbs.

(To the Editor)

Dear Mr. Editor,

At present time our men are busily engaged at the fishery. The trapping season is apparently over. Some have done exceptionally well while others have not been so fortunate. Our fishermen in future will be using the trawls and an adequate voyage is looked for by all. The total catch on the whole exceeds that of last year up to present date.

Last year the Fish Regulations saved Newfoundland and everyone of our opponents must admit that through the energetic efforts of the Hon. Mr. Coaker and his regulations the fishermen were saved from financial ruin and destruction. But as soon as our opponents thought the time was ripe to bring Newfoundland and her people to poverty, they used their damnable tactics in every way possible to ruin our future. They were wholly and solely after the Hon. Mr. Coaker and a few of his associates whom they know had loyally stood by the fishermen. We must all realize that without our hon. friend, Mr. Coaker, and the Fish Regulations last year serious times would have been the result. He fought for the rights of our hardy toilers night and day, both politically and financially, and succeeded in keeping the wolf from our doors.

And if the fish prices this year are at very high, and whatever financial depression takes place, the blame must be laid on our opponents for the action which was taken against the fishermen last year.

The Hon. Mr. Coaker has done better than the best. I think if we were to consider his work which he has so nobly completed the past 12 years in interest of the fishermen and our local industries, we would readily see the important part he has played on our behalf. Every man should stand by him and never falter in the ranks of the F. P. U. If every toiler would disregard the political views on the Opposition and come forward with their support, then our hon. friend would take us over those troublesome times with ease.

are trying with all their power to plunge their country into suffering and hard time. They should co-operate with their Government to try to surmount the many obstacles which confront the old island home to-day. These are the men whose names will go down in history in shame. But more than shame to them if they have not helped to lift their country. Nfld has at her side a man who is a MAN, W. F. Coaker, who every Newfoundlander should be proud of. Not a man of self interest. He is a man with a heart and Brains which he has used in the uplift of his fellow man, and for the pride of the people he represents he knows their ways, he knows their history, and the hardships which they had to bear in years past. I ask: shall we forget him? Shall we fail to support him and give to him the power to carry on his good work. Let us stand by him, and let this be our motto: We want men in our Government, not thieves and plunder men, but who will work for the betterment of the country they belong to, and not to keep a suffering people in ignorance.

Hoping I have not taken up too much space, Mr. Editor, please oblige me by publishing the same in the Weekly Advocate.

I remain, yours truly,

ABRAM PITCHER.

FISHERMEN BACK HIM.

The Hon. W. F. Coaker has to fight numbers of foes and opponents, and if he did not have the love for the fishermen within him, it would be quite evident he would not fight their battles. The Opposition lay great blame upon the shoulders of President Coaker and his associates. They wilfully accuse the Prime Minister and his cabinet ministers as well as our local members for everything that happens which man cannot help. They are always clamoring for something which they say will be of interest to the country, but if we look at it aright, they want to ruin Newfoundland, bring her down to the lowest depths of poverty.

Fishermen, beware, stand by Coaker and the F. P. U. and accept no substitute, and you can rest assured his best will be put forward in your interest. Without a Coaker in this date to manage our affairs, destruction on all sides of us would follow.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I wish to speak a few words in reference to our energetic member, Mr. Hibbs, who has done better than the best on behalf of Fogo electors. He has played his part and not one can say he has neglected us. We have been treated to the very best of his ability considering the hard times we have to face at present and the abuse and insults from the Opposition ranks toward him. Long may he live to look after our affairs in Fogo District.

With all good wishes for a wide circulation of the Advocate and may success attend yourself and all who are doing their best to bring our country out of this rough and troublesome waves of depression into the haven of peace and prosperity.

I remain, yours truly,

X. Y. Z.

Lumsden.

LOCAL ITEMS

Commissioner W. H. Jackson of the City Commission has asked the Government to change the sections of the City Charter now making it impossible to float a bond issue in the city for city improvements.

This is the present reason why the issue cannot be floated—when the committee appointed by the council to go into the matter decided that it could not be done, it was because of the obnoxious sections, and not because of any thought that the money could not be raised here.

FISH FOR RUSSIA

(Editor Evening Advocate.)

Dear Sir.—The result of the negotiation through the High Commissioners office has remonstrated the fact that a new market has been found which is capable of big possibilities.

The British Government should be asked to advise on the terms offered, possibly some method of guaranteeing Russian Bonds may be advised or the terms of payment may be made more attractive with the assistance of the British Government.

If the Newfoundland Government would ask all fish holders to pool their interests, the chances for a successful deal would be enhanced, as it is evident that private interests would spoil the deal squabbling over the price etc.

A Russian gentleman now in the city informs me that any kind of Newfoundland fish would be acceptable now, but that in normal times soft cured Labrador would be preferable.

Trusting this opportunity for concluding big business will not be missed.

I am, yours sincerely,

WM. WHITE.

St. John's,

Aug. 26th, 1921.

POLICE COURT

Two well dressed young men, stewards on the Manow, were charged with the larceny of two raglans from a popular country inn. The case caused considerable interest and was not finished by one o'clock, adjournment being taken then until 2.30.

FOR SALE — Good Dried
Caplin at reasonable prices. Apply to J. L. PITTMAN, Lamaline, aug26/21

Newfoundland And Its Blind

By J. M. HOWLEY.

(Article III.)

The Blind Here and Elsewhere.

In the present article I find it necessary to present an amount of statistical information regarding the Ocare of the blind. Realizing that figures are apt to be uninteresting, I have endeavored to restrict their use as far as possible, with the object of creating interest without boredom; and if I have made use of a seeming surfeit of statistics, I crave the indulgence of my readers. The information I have gleaned is not always up to the minute, but is sufficient to show that other countries have adopted the right spirit in regard to what is undoubtedly a great national question to each of them.

Comparisons are odious. But when comparison incites effort to emulation or betterment, the odium may well be overlooked. It is with this idea in mind that I propose to give my readers a short resume of what has been accomplished for the blind in our island home and in those other countries of the world concerning which I have in a short time been able to obtain definite facts.

As far as the blind in Newfoundland are concerned, beyond the opportunity of fitting themselves to take their places side by side with their seeing fellow men in the great struggle of life, which has been afforded to some few through the medium of the Halifax School for the Blind, little or nothing has been done for them. This resolves itself into the claim made in a previous article, to the effect that their condition is due to neglect to provide means for the blind to receive the benefit of their training after having graduated from Halifax. The time has come for our rulers and our people to erase the stain of past omissions by interesting themselves in and helping along the cause of the blind.

The following statistics will tend to prove the truth of the statement here made for the second time.

In the year 1877 Newfoundland decided to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the School for the Blind at Halifax, and in that year two Newfoundlanders entered the institution. Our country has since that date, maintained annually an increasing number of our blind at Halifax—the total in recent years reaching eighty-one. I understand that provision has been made for twenty, and the annual cost to the colony at the present time is three hundred dollars for each student.

In the past thirty-four years sixty-five of our blind have entered the Halifax institution for training. Of this number thirteen have passed to the great beyond, either before or after their courses at Halifax had been completed. Four have, through the mercy of Providence, had their sight restored, and eleven are still in attendance. We have therefore, to consider the position of thirty-seven who have passed out as trained men and women to make their way in the world. Of these, nine have left the country and are supporting themselves in other lands; seven are known to be self-supporting; whilst twenty-one are not self-supporting. It is natural to enquire why. The only reason is that they have not the means to put into practice the training they have received. They are not in a position, as are seeing men and women, of placing themselves in employment, or of obtaining the requisites for working at their trades in their homes. Here is where the neglect comes in, and where the establishment of the Newfoundland Institution for the Training and Employment of the Blind will show its worth.

Each blind person has cost the country for training, approximately one thousand dollars. Seventy-five per cent of those who should be capable of making a good return for this investment, are not, unfortunately, in a position to do so. And perhaps the saddest feature is that of the twenty-one who comprise this seventy-five per cent, SOME ARE RECEIVING PAUPER RELIEF. Where then, does the benefit of training appear? And what is the excuse for the waste of money expended on training? Far be it from me to deplore the action of spending money for the training of the blind. In no way, to my mind, could expenditure be better justified. But the absence of after care, as is made apparent by the figures I have quoted, is certainly deplorable.

I wonder if, as a people, we think of the consummation of our duty to train the blind and then pauperize them. I wonder do the red-blooded men and women of Newfoundland think that the condition of the twenty-one is a fair return for the investment made on their account.

BRINGING UP YOUR BABY

ARTICLE NO. 4

What to Observe in a Baby

Babies cannot talk, but they have a sign language.

By crying and by movements they can explain a great many things.

Well Baby. A normal, healthy child gains regularly in weight, has a warm moist skin, breathes quietly, eats heartily, sleeps peacefully, has one or two regular bowel movements daily and cries only when he is hungry, uncomfortable, ill or indulging in a n. of temper.

Posture when sleeping. Quiet, limbs relaxed, sleep peaceful, no tossing about.

Facial Expression. Calm and peaceful. If baby is suffering pain, the features will contract from time to time and the fists will be clenched tightly.

Breathing. Regular, easy and quiet. However, during the first weeks of life breathing may be irregular in perfectly normal babies. This should excite no alarm unless associated with other abnormal conditions, such as bot

wonder how long it will be before we all realize that this state of affairs is not good enough.

To the present I have only dealt with those who have had the opportunity of training, numbering sixty-five. As previously stated, however, there are at least three times as many who are eligible for training. And with the facilities afforded by the School for the Blind at Halifax, it will be long years before these cases can have the consideration they deserve. And whilst these are being attended to other cases will arise, for the census shows an average increase in the number of our blind of about six per year.

How the existing state can be overcome, I hope to be able to show in a later article. Overcome it should be, and at the earliest possible opportunity for the Training and Employment of the Blind is the most feasible means to that end.

For the present Newfoundland's case rests here. I have not endeavored to paint a gloomy picture, but have merely quoted undeniable facts, which taken in their entirety, do not reflect to our credit as an up-to-date civilized country.

Following, I shall endeavour to give my readers an account of what has been done in other countries, leaving to them the obvious conclusion as to our duty to the blind.

(To be continued)

skin and flushed face. Baby should breathe through the nose and keep the mouth closed. Mouth breathing or habitual holding the mouth open usually indicates enlarged tonsils or adenoids or some other obstruction to the breathing which needs the attention of a physician.

Skin. Warm, slightly moist and a healthy pink color. The skin should be soft and smooth to the touch and the underlying muscles firm. Flabby muscles usually indicate something wrong with the feeding.

Crying. Babies need a certain amount of crying to develop their lungs. When children cry for everything they want, it is the result of faulty training. If baby is cross or fretful and cries a great deal of the time, it does not mean necessarily that he is ill, but there is something wrong with him. Learn what he is trying to tell you by crying.

Hunger Cry. A low, whimpering cry, sometimes accompanied by sucking the fingers or the lips. If the meal is not forthcoming it may change to a lusty scream. Babies are as likely to cry from indigestion caused by over-feeding as from hunger.

Fretful Crying. The baby is sleepy

or uncomfortable. He may be too warm or tired of being laid in one position. A tepid sponge bath and gentle rub or a change of clothing and taking him out will prove very restful and comforting. If the crying continues, consult the doctor. The child may be ill.

Cry of Colic or Pain. A lusty cry sometimes rising to a shriek, with tears in the eyes. In colic or abdominal pain, the knees are drawn up and the fists are clenched. A tight fist is usually an indication of pain. If the crying increases with moving of an arm or leg or when placing the child in a certain position, he may have a broken bone or other damage calling for the attention of a doctor.

Sick Cry. The very sick baby does not cry hard. There is a low moaning or a wall, with sometimes a turning of the head from side to side.

Sick Baby. Learn to recognize any change from the normal. Unusual flushing or pallor of the face, sleeplessness, lack of energy, loss of appetite, profuse sweating, especially of the head, peevishness, vomiting or diarrhoea, give warning that something is wrong. Find out what and why.

The Labour Situation

PUTTING ON "DOG."

We are glad that the L.S.P. Union has adopted the course of meeting the Employers and endeavouring to come to an agreement in the interest of all parties. We feel sure that the outcome will be favorable.

London.—This advertisement was printed in the Times: "Two bulldogs want small furnished country cottage about 25 miles from London for their eight weeks' holiday; with room for their small car and two human attendants."

Repair Shop for the Outport Fishermen

We wish to notify all fishermen owners of Marine and Stationary Motor Engines of any manufacture that we are now operating a first class machine shop at Trinity, and are prepared to handle any make of engine for repairs, or furnish you with parts for the average engine on the market to-day.

Motor Boat supplies always on hand.

If you have an engine don't condemn it, send it along and we will put it in first class condition. Our prices are reasonable.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE DAY OR NIGHT.

—RATES LOW—

Grant Palmer Motor Co.

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Experience

may be a hard school, but it is always a necessary one if the best result is obtained

Experience is brought to bear on every stage of the manufacture of Sunlight Soap. It starts in the production of our own raw materials in West and Central Africa, Australia and in many other countries. Right from this beginning through the various stages of refinery and manufacture, up to the shipment of the finished soap from Port Sunlight to Newfoundland, everything that experience can teach is brought to bear in making the best possible soap at the best possible price, that is—

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Manufactured by Lever Brothers, Ltd., Port Sunlight, England, and offered to you with a guarantee of £1,000 on every tablet that the soap is PURE SOAP, containing no cheapening and injurious impurities.

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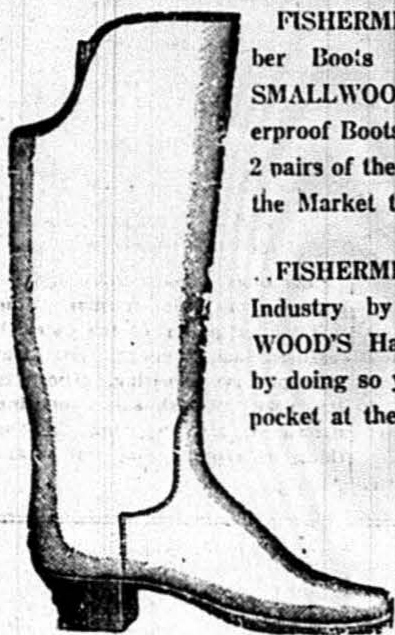
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FISHERMEN! Why wear Rubber Boots when on pair of SMALLWOOD'S Hand-made water-proof Boots will outwear at least 2 pairs of the best rubber boots on the Market to-day.

FISHERMEN! Encourage Home Industry by buying SMALLWOOD'S Hand-made Boots, and by doing so you will be dollars in pocket at the end of the voyage.

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Not "Small-Talk," but Furniture talk, about the beautiful Dining-room Furniture in Golden and Fumed Oak we have here in our showrooms. Its fascinatingly attractive, there are so many designs to select from, and they're all so good.

There are Round Tables, Square Tables, China Cabinets, Buffets, Dining Chairs, Carvers' Chairs, everything needed to furnish an altogether desirable Dining-room.

If you are going to re-furnish your dining-room—wholly or partially—this Spring, keep this announcement in mind and be sure to see our new stock of Dining-room Furniture.

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SPORTSMEN!

You've Got Your Dog!
You've Got Your Gun!
YOU CAN GET YOUR
CARTRIDGES

AT

Wm. Nosworthy, Ltd.

WE'VE GOT LOTS

Poultry Farm And Garden Helps.

Economics In Farm Operation

Silo Makes Dairying More Productive—Forage Crops Yield Cheaper Hogs

PAYS TO HOUSE MACHINES

Equip Farm House to Save Woman Power—Use Clean, Sound Fruit For Cider

By THE COUNTRYMAN

It is better to give the lawn or garden a thorough soaking once a week than to sprinkle lightly every day or two. Wetting the surface of the ground tends to draw the plant roots upward, where they are likely to suffer most during a dry spell.

A silo provides the cheapest winter feed for cattle and keeps the milk flowing when prices are highest. Cows, like silage for the same reason that most persons like canned fruit better than dried apples. A corn crop is worth one-fourth more when put in a silo than when fed in the form of fodder. When early frosts threaten, the silo will save the soft corn and prevent a feed shortage. No progressive dairy farmer can afford to carry on his business without a silo.

Pasture crops, when combined with fattening feeds will produce the cheapest rations for both breeding and fattening hogs. The cost of grains will range from one-sixth to one-fourth cheaper than when the grain is fed in a dry lot.

As no single pasture crop fulfills the forage requirements for an entire season, it is best to count on supplying several kinds of crops. Change of pasture is good for the hogs and the pasture as well, for it gives variety.

Housing Farm Machinery Pays
An implement shed for housing the farm machinery is one of the best paying investments. It adds many years to the life of the machines and saves constant annoyance and delay occasioned by the breakdowns which are due to exposure. No machine can stand out in the weather and dust and then operate efficiently a week or a month or a season hence.

Expensive construction need not enter into the machine shed. It is little more than a framework to carry a roof and walls that will keep out the weather. Avoid interior posts as much as possible, for they obstruct and reduce the storage space to a great extent. By all means equip the shed with plenty of doors. It is a good plan to have the least exposed side of the building all doors, which can be made to slide, so that any part of the shed is readily entered.

The waste of woman-power is one of the greatest menaces to the rural life of the nation, according to the investigations of specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The working day of the average farm woman, as shown by surveys, is 11.3 hours the year round. In summer it is 13.12 hours. And eighty-seven out of each 100 women have no regular vacation.

The installation of running water, a bathroom, a modern heating system, a lighting system, power to run the washing machine, churn and other labor-saving implements would release these women from most of the drudgery. In other words, the farm home should be as well equipped as the most up-to-date barn, which the practical farmer has now come to believe is a necessity.

Apples intended for cider and vinegar should be well ripened. In this state they contain the greatest amount of juice and the sugar and flavor are fully matured. A reliable guide as to the value of an apple for cider is the

quality of the fruit when eaten. If it is pleasant to the taste and juicy it will make an agreeable cider.

Use Clean, Sound Fruit

Use clean-fruit. It pays to wash the apples before grinding, because if there is earth clinging to them, and frequently this dirt is scarcely visible, it will impart an earthy flavor to the cider. If possible, do the cider making in a clean room, free from flies, and be sure that the press and everything having to do with the work have been washed. Cleanliness is an important element.

Only sound fruit makes good cider. There is no objection to cutting away unsound portions if the labor of so doing will permit. A bushel of apples weighing about forty pounds, should make from two to three gallons of cider. Much depends upon the juiciness of the fruit and how well it has been ground and pressed. For use as sweet cider there is nothing further to be done except to strain the liquid into a cask or other receptacle.

Cabbages that are likely to burst can be saved by partly removing from the soil. Bursting is often caused by over-development, due to excessive moisture. Go through the patch when the cabbages are about mature and note those which are apt to burst if the heads become much larger.

Pull the roots of such heads partly out of the soil, the idea being to break off some roots, leaving merely enough to sustain life. Growth is checked in this way, as there will not be much moisture carried up from the roots to the center of the head. A great deal of damage can be prevented by this trick.

All vegetables should be picked before they become too mature. No, only will they have a better flavor, but he producing period of many plants can be prolonged in this way. Once let a plant go to seed and growth ceases.

Health Hints

Lots of illnesses may be traced to the cellars, especially in such a wet summer as the one at present. The cellar usually opens into the kitchen and the latter is usually heated while the former is not. So the cold air rushes up when the door is opened, taking the place of the warm air in the kitchen.

This would be all right if the air in the cellar was pure, but more often it is not. Partly decayed vegetables may be there or rotted wood. A day should be taken once a month to put all dirt, rotten wood, decaying vegetables and other accumulations in the ash barrel to be carted away.

Brush down the cobwebs and give the walls and ceiling a good coat of whitewash. If a white wash brush is not at hand, take an old broom and spread the whitewash on good and strong. It will sweeten up the air in the cellar as well as in the rooms above.

Proper Manners

"I wish to invite to visit me a married couple and a friend who is visiting them. How many cards should I send?" asked Marjorie.

"One card should be sent to husband and wife and a separate one for the visiting guests," said her mother.

J.J. ST. JOHN

— Prices Declining —

Choice Pig Jowls 22c. lb.

Best Boneless Beef

13c. lb.

Five Roses Flour in 14 lb

Linen Bags.

Choice Spare Ribs 16c lb

P. E. I. Potatoes

Local Turnips

Frying Pork 16c. lb.

New Green Cabbage

Fry's and Lowney's

Cocoa.

Seeded Raisins 25c. pkt.

Telfer's Fancy Biscuits

Calf. Oranges (Large).

J.J. ST. JOHN

Grocer

Duckworth St. and LeMarchant Rd.

Boys and Girls

It means a lot of care to bring up a baby so it will be healthy and rosy cheeked and suggestions to make your child a robust citizen will surely be welcomed. When the baby is several weeks old it is a good plan to try giving it just one artificial feeding a day. Give it cow's milk, diluted with sugar, lime water and water, according to the age of the infant.

This will enable the mother to get a chance to get out into the air in the afternoons and makes the baby more used to the bottle when the actual weaning takes place. Also give the baby orange juice when the adults of the family have their meals. In this way the little one will not loo' longingly when the elders eat. Give it the fruit juice, a little at a time, in some boiled water.

Keep the baby out of doors each day. Wrap him up in a bath robe and blanket, if necessary, and let him have his nap out in the air, where it is cool and bracing. This will help much to make him healthy and hardy.

The Woes of Mrs. Newlywed

"How may I keep cut flowers fresh?" asked Mrs. Newlywed. "Wrap each stem in a piece of old newspaper before they are placed in a vase," said Mrs. Neighbor.

WRITE LIKE THE DICKENS IS RIGHT

An Oriental paper having an English section printed the following notice.

"The news of English we tell the latest. Write in perfectly style and most earliest. Do a murder commit, we hear of and tell it. Do a mighty chief die, we publish it and in borders somber. Staff has each been colleged and write like the Kipling and the Dickens. We circle every town and extortionate not for advertisements."

Advocate in The "Advocate"

MUSTAD'S NEVER MISS

The Best Is Not Too Good For a Fisherman.

MUSTAD'S HOOKS Never Miss

Ask for Mustad's.

July 9, wed, sat, 11 dec 31

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO. NEW YORK.

We buy COLD OIL, SEAL OIL, POT-HEAD OIL.

OFFICE: SMYTH BUILDING, CORNER WATER STREET and BECKS COVE, ST. JOHN'S.

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"EXCEL"



THE FISHERMEN'S FRIEND!

EXCEL RUBBER BOOTS ARE A "ONE PIECE BOOT"

Steam pressure unites all parts into a seamless and pliable Boot.

Specially vulcanized at the heel, at the sole, at the leg and at the instep, make Excel Boots stand the hardest kind of wear.

Every pair guaranteed. Ask your dealer for

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ADVERTISE in the ADVOCATE

HON. W. F. COAKER SUBMITS HIS REPORT OF WORK OF DEPARTMENT OF MARINE & FISHERIES FOR 1920. GIVES VALUABLE INFORMATION CONCERNING OUR FISHERIES, EXPORTS, MARKETS, STANDARDIZATION TRADE COMMISSIONERS, ETC

(Continued)

Third: Now that the Propagation System is established beyond the shadow of a doubt, and the fishermen know that to safeguard the future of this industry they must save and return these lobsters to the sea, it is only just that the price now paid (10c. per lobster) be reduced to 5c. The numbers of these are increasing rapidly. For instance St. Barbe has increased 15% and the same is equally evident all along the coast.

The export value of the Lobster Fishery for 1920, was just about \$25,000 of an average, which meant \$362,420 to the trade of the Colony; but it meant much more to the fishermen living in the bays, because of the quickness of its returns, which enables a man engaged to get an advance much more readily than he could otherwise do, because of the cheapness of the outlay and the quick realization of the article when produced.

This valuable industry is unique inasmuch as it is always there, never migrating, just moving off to a depth of 20 to 25 fathoms in winter and returning to shoal water to light and heat in summer. And when we consider that one live inch lobster is equal to 5000 eggs, and 12 inch fish will produce from one hundred thousand, it would be a conservative average to say that 90% of such lobsters taken are nine inch fish with an average capacity of 30,000 eggs, each of a total production of 9,671,620,000 eggs, and if 1/4 of 1% of those should survive, your Department has preserved as many lobsters, within 18,143 as the total catch of the past year; surely this is worth doing and doing well.

The fishermen in many cases neglect to send to your Department the returns called for under Section 10 of the Regulations, which makes it almost impossible for the Department to keep anything like accurate records of this fishery.

DISTRICTS	MEN	TRAPS	LOBSTERS CAUGHT	CASES PACKED
St. Barbe	763	31,621	1,034,600	4,303
St. George's	687	25,702	905,800	4,520
Placentia & St. Mary's	212	10,136	371,846	2,127
Fortune Bay	341	11,379	329,580	1,677 1/2
Twillingate	98	2,278	67,596	427 3/4
Burin	21	555	10,923	793 1/4
Bonavista	85	1,451	32,998	245 1/2
Trinity	27	605	11,308	613 1/4
Burgeo & LaPoile	67	1,592	63,193	347 3/4
Fogo	33	547	20,330	141 1/2
Harbour Main	13	370	5,675	47
Carbonear	1	20	80	1
	2,348	86,556	2,653,948	14,408 1/2
The total of this fishery for 1914 was	4,846	227,194	2,574,736	11,023 1/2

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. DEE.

Commissioner of Fisheries.

REPORT OF THE LOBSTER PROPAGATION AND HERRING INSPECTOR.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

15th January, 1921.

HON. W. F. COAKER,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my report on the Lobster Fishery under my supervision in the District of St. George's during the year 1920.

On the 28th of January, 1920, I returned to St. John's from Bay of Islands, where I had been engaged at Herring inspection under the Scotch Cure. On March 15th, I returned to Curling Bay of Islands, to inspect, grade and brand 1,200 barrels of Winter Catch, returning to St. John's on April 20th.

On May 10th I went to St. George's to take up the work of supervising the Lobster Fishery, which is the chief industry in that District, during the months of May, June and July.

Commencing at Cape Gregory I visited every settlement where there was a lobster packer to Cape Ray, covering a coast line of 320 miles, instructing the fishermen as to the importance of saving the egg-bearing lobsters, looking after the reservation and seeing that these lobsters were deposited thereon.

During the month of July I revisited the fishermen all along the coast, getting their accounts attested, and paying for lobsters preserved for propagation purposes.

The number of traps used in the fishery for the season was 25,702. Men engaged 687. Lobsters caught 905,800. Cases packed 4,520. The average number of lobsters to fill a case was 200, exclusive of 112,982 egg-bearing fish placed on the reservations. The average size of the lobsters was 11 inches. The number of reservations is 110, extending along the coast from end to end.

This great number of very large egg-bearing lobsters will yield billions of eggs for the future supply of this valuable industry.

One six inch lobster produces 5,000 eggs. A 12 inch lobster is equal to 100,000. Taking a low average of 10,000

eggs each and allowing a quarter of 1% to survive every element of destruction incidental thereto, we have saved to the stock on that strip of coast 2,324,050 lobsters.

I may say that when this work was first intrusted to me in 1914, the percentage of egg-bearing lobsters was very low, barely 2.95 of the total catch. To show just what has been done I will give the figures for six years, which show a rapid upward course.

We have superior herring to those produced anywhere and there is no reason why we should not pack, brand, and sell our herring as a product of the Newfoundland fisheries under our own brand. Every barrel of herring that leaves this Colony with "Scotch Cure" branded on it is an advertisement for the Scotch Fishery Board. Why not establish our own brand and sell our herring as such.

The different nationalities inhabiting the American Continent have tastes for every quality of herring that we can put up, providing they are preserved a fit article of human food, therefore what the Scotch Herring Board did in Europe we can do in America by application. If the curing of herring is continued under the "Scotch Method," and the cure has come to stay, measures will have to be adopted to safeguard the trade as much as possible by not indiscriminately issuing Licenses to every applicant.

The past year, 1920, there were employed in that district approximately 25,000 lobster traps; catching 905,900 lobsters; which positively packed 4529 cases, an average of 200 to the case; with 13,000 traps less. The fishermen caught 385,700 lobsters more, an increase pack for the district of 2475 cases more than in 1914; beside 112,982 egg-bearing lobsters preserved for recuperative purposes, a small fraction over 1%, for which the fishermen received from your Department \$10 per hundred lobsters.

St. Barbe—The District of St. Barbe used for the past season 31,621 lobster traps, which caught 1,034,600 lobsters and packed 4803 cases at an average per case of 215—together with 122,136 egg-producers returned to the sea—to continue their work of procreation, a fraction of over 3% of the total catch. In 1914 this district had 395 licenses, 948 men engaged, using 62,428 lobster traps, catching 630,675 lobsters and packing 2613 1/2 cases, with an average of 256 lobsters to the case.

Fortune Bay—This District shows even a greater improvement than any of the others, during the past season 341 men engaged using 11,379 traps—an average of 36 traps per man, which caught 329,580 lobsters and packed 1,677 1/2 cases, with an average to the case of 250 lobsters, there were 40,728 producers returned to the sea.

Compare this condition with the season of 1914 and the previous years. In the year 1914 Fortune Bay District had 335 Licenses, 607 men engaged, using 29,486 lobster traps, catching 455,880 lobsters, which packed 532 1/4 cases, the average number of lobsters to the case being 303 1/2.

Year 1914—Traps, 29,486; Lobsters, 455,880.
Year 1920—Traps, 11,379; Lobsters, 329,585.

Result year 1914—535 1/2 cases at an average to the case of 303 1/2 lobsters.

Result year 1920—1677 1/2 cases, at an average to the case of 250 lobsters. While 40,728 egg-bearing lobsters were returned to the sea this season.

In the year 1914 notwithstanding our strongest effort, we could not get any producing lobsters in Fortune Bay, there were none there; but through sheer force of compelling the fishermen to observe the Rules we have succeeded in bringing about the present conditions, which if continued will mean much for the fishermen of that District and the country in general.

The District of Placentia and St. Mary's for 1920 used 10,136 lobster traps; caught 371,846 lobsters; packed 2127 cases, at an average per case of 180 lobsters—together with 49,457 returned to the sea, to produce their millions of eggs for future use.

In 1914 this District showed a very different feature—the fishermen used 51,833 traps, catching 540,074 lobsters, which preked 2054 1/2 cases, at an average of 260 lobsters to fill a case. The best we could do with our propagation system was to secure from 991 lobster fishermen 10,421 egg-bearing lobsters. It has become an established custom in this District for the fishermen to land their lobster traps about the middle of June, or at the beginning of the caplin school. The fishermen have come to recognize that in the latter part of June and July the great destruction to the fishery was, in the past, perpetrated by the unthinking crowd.

Continuing this phase of this important branch of our fisheries, permit me to say that it is now time for your Department to take up this subject and formulate Regulations such as would be suitable for present day conditions. The old laws governing this industry for 25 years are completely obsolete and the propagation system has been so completely established that it needs immediate re-organization.

Permit me to suggest a few alterations which are absolutely necessary.

First: That Rule 14 be strictly enforced to prevent the fishing of undersized or immature fish.

Second: That the Lobster Fishery be closed in every 24th of July. There are more egg-bearing lobsters caught in district the last of June each year, instead of as at present the doubtless less number of egg-bearing lobsters your Department is called on to pay for, especially from the Districts of St. George's and St. Barbe.

1914—St. George's used 38,309 traps. Number of lobsters caught 520,110. Number of egg-bearing fish returned to the sea 15,221. Size 10 1/2 inches.

1915—After the outbreak of the war, so many people

abandoned the industry that there were only 15,127 traps used, which caught 313,071 lobsters, or 216,249 less than the previous year. There were 14,300 producers.

1916—15,127 traps were used. The increase in the catch was 41,696 lobsters, and 166 cases over the previous year. Number of egg-bearers—22,440.

1917—The number of lobster traps did not increase but the number of lobsters caught increased 214,730, over the year previous, with a corresponding increase in cases packed which amounted to 2,466 1/2, compared with 1,510 1/2 the year previous. This being exclusive of 35,000 lobsters bought and returned to the sea.

1918—This year there were 38,870 productive lobsters bought from the fishermen.

1919—The increase in lobsters was just about double the year previous. The catch was 761,422 lobsters.

1920—The number of lobster traps used was 25,702, which employed 687 fishermen, catching 905,800 lobsters and packing 4,529 cases, an average to the case of 200 lobsters, as compared with 228 in 1914. There were 112,982 egg-bearing lobsters of 11 inch size to the 110 reservations for propagation purposes.

YEARS	MEN	TRAPS	LOBSTERS	EGG-BEARERS
1914	775	38,309	520,110	15,221
1915	390	15,127	313,071	14,300
1916	405	15,127	354,767	22,440
1917	365	13,094	557,804	35,000
1918	38,870
1919	76,112
1920	687	25,702	905,800	112,982

From the foregoing figures it can readily be seen how rapidly lobsters are increasing, and under normal conditions your Department will be called upon to pay for at least 200,000 spawn-bearers in the District of St. George's alone next season.

The fishermen will, when opportunity offers, take every advantage to increase their claim, and as July is the month when more of these egg-bearing lobsters are taken, especially in shoal water, than during the whole of the season, I would strongly recommend that the season for lobster fishing be closed the 30th of June, instead of as at present, the 24th of July. By doing this, fully one-third of the egg-bearing lobsters now caught and returned to the sea would not be disturbed from the grounds.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT MORGAN,

Lobster Propagation and Herring Inspector.

REPORT BY E. J. COYELL ON SCOTCH CURED HERRING.

St. John's.

15th January, 1921.

HON. W. F. COAKER,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the curing of herring by "Scotch Cure Method."

On instructions received from your Department, I left St. John's on November 3rd, and proceeded to Green Bay, arriving at Springdale I visited the different factories and found the packers much more careful than heretofore. They all were endeavouring to put up a number one article. In the meantime, I had to compel the majority of them to turn out their fish and repack them, owing to a lot of empty fish having been packed with the fulls. The classifications were, as they thought, all right, having thrown out all drowned and small fish, but they did not understand about the empty ones.

I caused all the empty fish to be packed by themselves, which the packers afterwards thought to get the Crown Brand on; but, working according to your instructions, I did not Crown Brand them, and would not allow the other inspectors in that District to do so. The packers claimed that these were not empty fish. I admit that they are not an empty fish, but neither are they full. They are what I would call a making or filling fish, which is a fish that spawns late and will not be full until anywhere up to March 25th. I strongly recommend that these be called a "filling fish," and that they be shipped Crown Branded as such, providing they are of a good quality and number one.

I would suggest that the word "Matties" now in our Herring Rule Book be removed, and replaced by the word "Fillings," and that this word be put into our Crown Brand Stencil Plate, when the purchasers will know what they are buying, and the Crown Brand will be a guarantee for the quality. It is a pity to see these fish of such fine quality called "Empties," or in fact under no name at all except Herring.

I would further suggest that the classes be as follows:—

Larve Fulls; Medium Fulls; Matt Fulls. These are Herring 10 1/2 inches long. Large and medium fillings (which will be fish from 11 1/2 inches to 12 1/2 inches in length). A large fish is supposed to be 13 1/2 inches in length. Also that the word "Extra Large" be omitted. You could not get one barrel of those herring out of 100, therefore the scattered fish would not be worth keeping separate and could be packed in with the large fish.

I can assure you this would be a great advantage to our

Herring Fishery Industry, and, as all the packers North are now trying to put up this article in the very best way it can be done. Last Fall's pack of herring in Green Bay speaks for itself, being as fine and as carefully packed as could be.

I wish to again call your attention to the packages. Something will have to be done in connection with these, as there are a very poor lot around in all the stations North. No matter how good the quality or how carefully packed, the herring cannot retain their good condition when the pickle is not kept on them. And moreover, these packages cost the packers a considerable sum of money for cooerage and repacking on arrival at St. John's; besides their having to find the material and storage for doing so.

One party in particular had a quantity of herring on Shea's wharf for shipment. I found in going over them that they all needed re-cooering, they were packed in a very poor quality of barrel, not uniform under any consideration and not up to the standard, or in keeping in any way with the instructions issued by your Department regarding the manufacture of these barrels. After being carted to Shea's wharf these packages averaged a cost of 90c. for re-cooering and repacking. The owner stated that he bought the packages up North for a Standardized Herring Barrel (Scotch Cured) and did not know the difference between them and a number one package, until I explained it to him. They were a different length, very straight in the bilge and varied in size of cut head, which should have all been 17" (heads).

I brought this man to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, where he made an explanation in connection with the matter.

This is only one of many such cases which are very detrimental to our Herring Industry.

I strongly suggest that coopers, or any other parties intending to engage in the making of herring barrels for Scotch or Norwegian Cure Herring, come before your Department and be examined with regard to their abilities for so doing, and if found qualified, to be furnished with a License, and a Brand of some sort to be put on the package by every individual maker; when parties or packers buying these packages will be protected through such brand being on them. Any person purchasing packages without the Licensed maker's brand thereon, will be doing so on his own responsibility, and will risk the chance of having the package when packed turned down by the inspectors.

An experienced cooper by trade through handling all kinds of fish, oils and packages for 34 years, I wish to state it is far from my intention to suggest debarring skilled workmen whom you will find all around our Island, and who can make a number one package, although not figuring to be thorough mechanics. Putting such people under License will make them still more careful, and in the meantime will debar a lot of inferior barrel makers from putting inferior packages on the market.

Before I left St. John's to go North, I had made, under my own supervision, two standard sized oak barrels, iron bound, to take along with me—these were splendid packages. I also brought North with me two sets of iron hoops, and iron bound two soft wood Scotch Cured Herring Barrels, which I obtained from the Union Trading Company. These four barrels were hoops as follows:—2" 16 wire gage end hoop, 1 1/4" 1/4 hoop 3" from the end, 1 1/2" bilge hoop 10" from the end, a 3/4" bilge and a 17" cut head. These 4 barrels I had packed at the U. T. Co's factory. Two barrels of large fulls, and two barrels of medium fulls. These herring received only the same attention as all others packed by that Company, they were shipped to St. John's, and on arrival were found to be in number one condition after receiving the same handling as all other barrels shipped from North by freight receive. Not a particle of pickle leaked out of them, and when sounded on the end they appeared to be as if they were all solid. I recommend that strict attention be given these packages on arrival at their destination, and I should like to hear the result of the experiment.

I should like to call your attention to Branding Irons used by packers and obtained from the Department of Marine and Fisheries. These irons do not stand any length of time. The figures get burnt off, this I think, is due to a poor quality of iron. In branding the License Number on at the factory, in some cases before we get through 100 packages, the figures are burnt off and it is impossible to make out the License Number on the package. By the time the packers wire the Department for another iron and receive it, it is too late as it takes considerable time to get the casting from the foundry.

I saw in one factory three irons hung up with the numbers burnt off and which were absolutely useless. Packers are not allowed to use any other brand according to Rule, except that obtained from the Department. Therefore the Department should give them permission to use a stencil cut out of some kind of material.

I suggest that they use the small tin labels with herring number something similar to salmon paper labels, or a rubber stamp, any of which could be obtained from the Department the same as Branding Irons.

With reference to the close season North for the packing of Scotch Herring, both fishermen and packers are very anxious to catch and pack Scotch Cured Herring in March and April. They contend there are not many avenues of employment open for them this year, and, as far as I can understand, the fishermen are satisfied to sell the herring from the net for a normal price, the herring also will be in a better condition owing to the larger percentage of them being at that time full fish. Several parties have written me since I returned to St. John's regarding this matter, I have promised to bring this subject to the notice of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Trusting this will meet with your approval.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

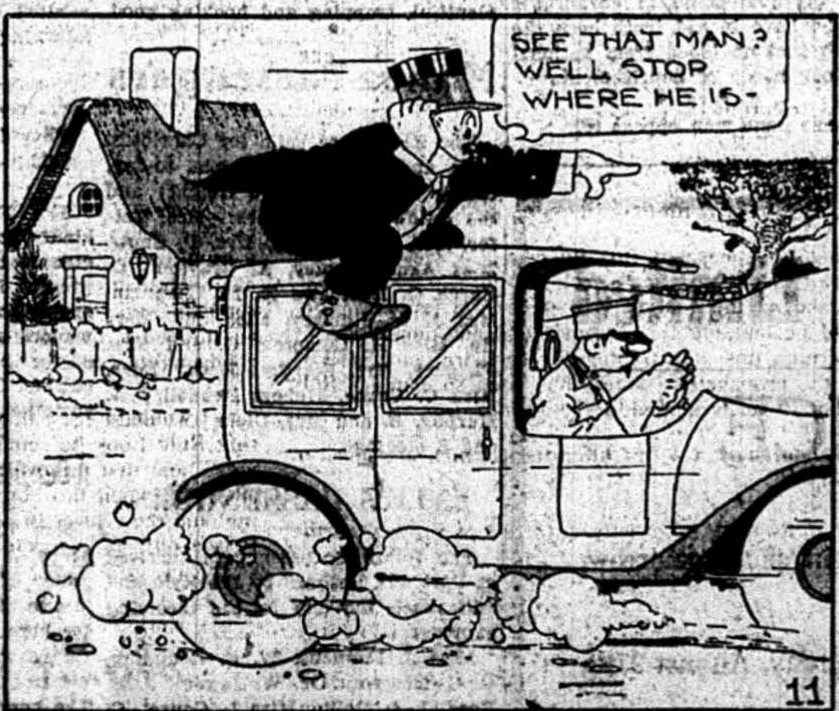
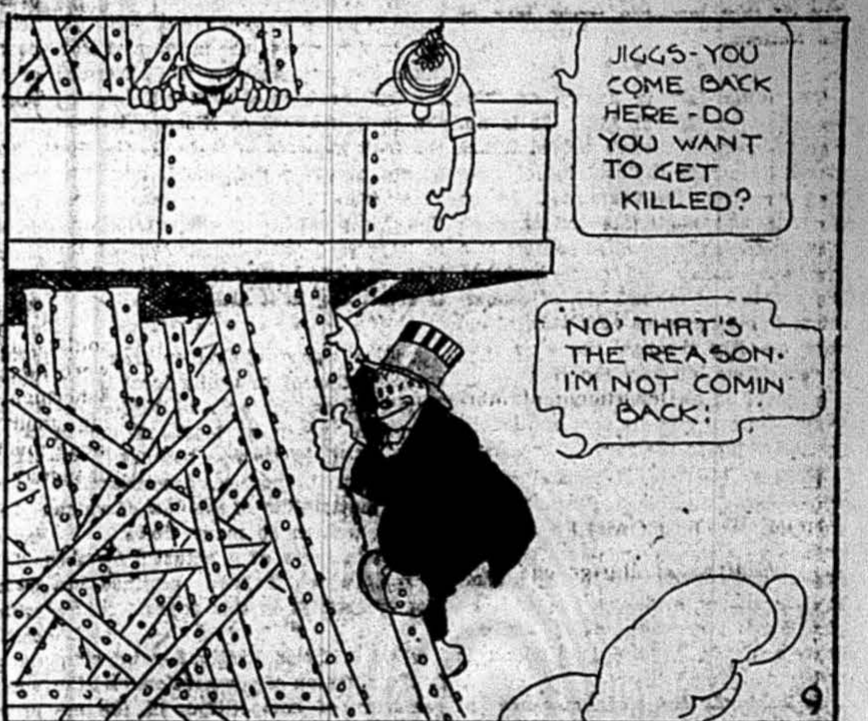
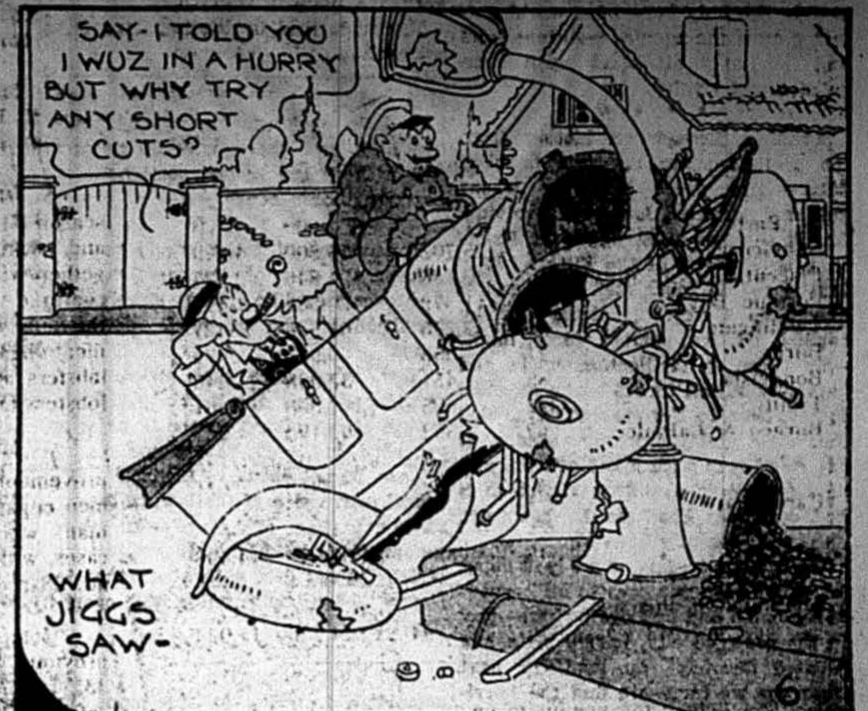
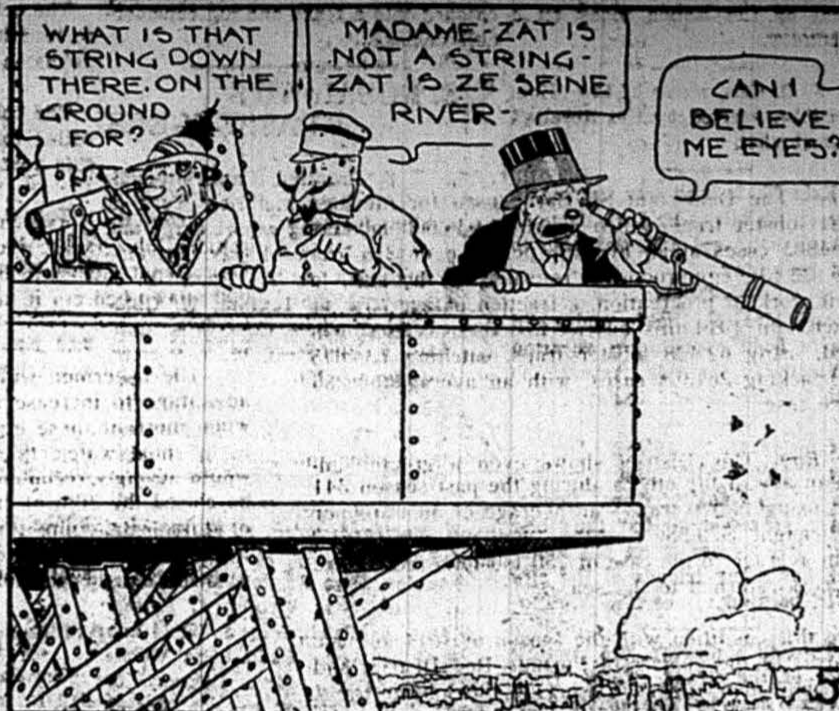
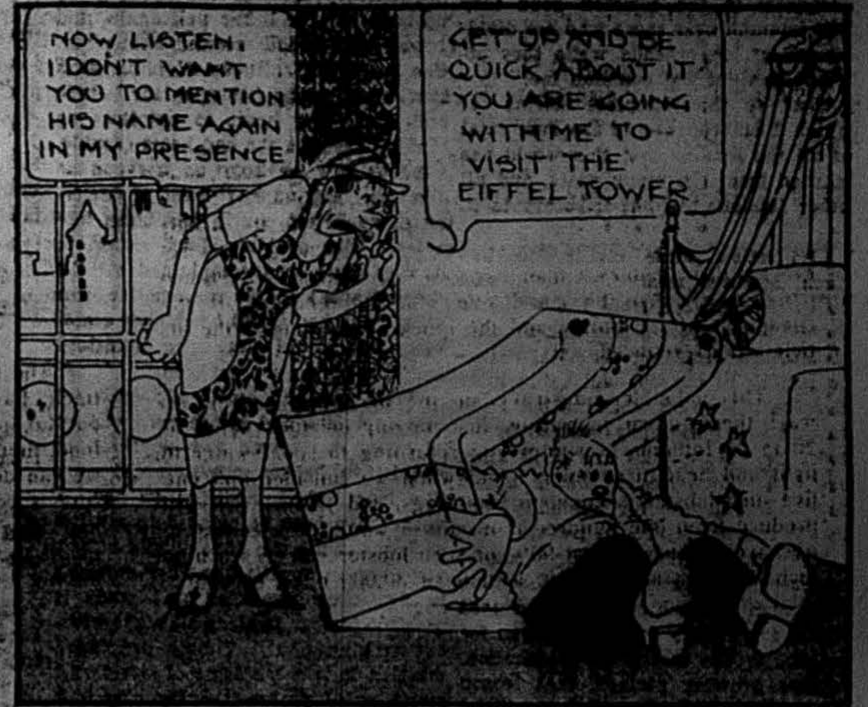
Your obedient servant,

E. J. COYELL,
Cod Liver Oil and Herring Inspector.
(To be continued.)

THE EVENING ADVOCATE

COMIC SECTION.

Bringing Up Father



Findings Day . By . Day

(BY J. R. SMALLWOOD)

I believe in Nationalization, and I'll tell you why. I believe in it because of the ground that it is putting into intelligent practice the greatest lesson that history and civilization teach—that if men cooperate in the common good they will triumph over those who are divided and at loggerheads while they attempt to fight the common foe.

That, in the simplest terms of which I am capable, is the sum total of all the lessons that this world has learned from the many pasts, and all other lessons are but tributary to it.

Civilization after civilization has risen, attained mature strength, and fallen—but always from the ashes of the old there arose a new and grander civilization, retaining the vital lesson or lessons of the old and using it or them as a base on which to build the culture and philosophy evolved by its own life. More than one civilization has gone down leaving but a single outstanding lesson for humanity—but that is a great lesson, in truth.

The one great lesson taught by every civilization since the time when men ate each other, used ragged stones for cutlery and brute force for reason, is the lesson of cooperation. Always growing plainer, that lesson is to-day, in the twentieth century, clearly the only hope of a world suffering from the agonies resultant from and inevitably attendant upon competition and rivalry.

Running through all history from the earliest times are two laws of nature—two great laws by whose guidance mankind has been evolving. One is the law of Struggle for Existence, or Survival of the Fittest. It is indeed red in tooth and claw, and it knows no mercy. It states that by conflict, friction, combat, force, might—by these is civilization made and humanity raised to the plane of gods. It has, even to the present day, ruled the world and the world's affairs. It has ruled man with a rod of iron, and he has been the willing victim to a god of whose business he has not until very recently been aware.

We can see to-day, as we look about us, as we turn our eyes to all corners of the earth and find everywhere—yea, in the crowded city, sparse plain and isolated district; on land or sea; wherever we turn—we find the horrible results of the supreme demonstration of that law—the Great War of the Nations.

The other law is known as "Cooperation, or Mutual Aid." It is no longer discovered, though indeed it has played its part in the evolving of mankind even from the beginning. In the start it had negligible influence on man—he was the glorified subject of a law more harsh and more barbaric. But the law of mutual aid, of cooperation, gained ground very slowly and very steadily through the ages, and to-day, if we but saw the signs of it, the world is on the verge of a universal discovery of its vast applicability and value to the race.

What is the law of mutual aid?—why, simply that men, realizing that we have a common world, a common existence, common troubles, common desires and common needs, use a common means of achieving the end—an end, mark you well, which has not been achieved by the law which is red in tooth and claw.

It is simply the common sense of cooperating where hitherto has been competition; of joining forces where hitherto has been insane rivalry; of putting all shoulders to a wheel which all know must be made go round, and which all know must go in one direction.

JOSHUA PITCHER NEVER EXPECTED WIFE TO RECOVER

All Hope Had Been Given Up Says St. John's Man—Now Picture of Health.

"I couldn't hold being a believer in Tanlac after seeing what it did for my wife," said Joshua Pitcher, Bonclody St., St. John's, N.F.
"She had been in poor health for about five years and had about given up hope of ever being well again, and I was very much worried about her. She had awful attacks of indigestion that would make her gasp for breath and cause her heart to palpitate so that we thought she had heart trouble. I never saw anybody as nervous as she was. Any unusual noise or excitement would set her to trembling like a leaf. She couldn't sleep, either, to do any good, and complained all the time of pains across the small of her back. She had awful headaches sometimes and would almost go distracted from the agony she suffered.
"Well, sir, she hasn't a trouble of any kind now and is the very picture of health. I never saw anything so equal to Tanlac actually acted more like magic than medicine on her. I never have been so amazed in my life as I was at the way it took hold of her, gave her an appetite, put her stomach in first-class condition and made it possible for her to sleep all night without waking once. Tanlac convinced me that it is a medicine of wonderful merit and I praise it every chance I get."
Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.

Can only, but which without men have been pushing, shoving and hauling here and there without concert and without the veriest semblance of common, horse sense.

You can name it the law of mutual aid, or the law of cooperation, or whatever you like. It is simply the hardheaded form of good, common sense.

Now, what does that mean—what significance has the fact that this policy of combining forces is already regarded, in theory, as common sense? Does it not mean a gigantic, universal conversion to the law, in theory at least? For, see, there was never yet anything of a momentous nature which did not first gain acceptance in theory before in practice and everyday life.

And, I tell you, this law has made remarkable strides in the past few years. When one looks and sees the farmers and wool growers of Australia and New Zealand; the farmers of Holland; the fruit growers of California; the fruit growers of British Columbia; the fruit growers of Nova Scotia, and others over all the world, accepting as practical and putting into operation this great law of cooperation, one is impressed with the growth of the idea, and one begins to see that there is something in it after all.

And so, apart altogether from any consideration of its wholly local applications, I am in favor of Nationalization, in theory at least. I am in favor of it, in theory, because I recognize in it another demonstration of the inevitability of this law of which I have written so many times. I am in favor of it actually for the reasons which I have outlined in former articles in this paper.

What is Nationalization?—why, simply the adoption of cooperation, and the removing of competition, in the extremely delicate operation of marketing this country's annual catch of codfish.

It is simply the adoption of a sane, practical, commonsense method of placing on the market our million and

YOU can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear—
AND neither can you bake a nice white loaf of bread
UNLESS you use a good quality flour!

HAVE YOU EVER TRIED
"WINDSOR PATENT?"
IT MAKES WONDERFUL BREAD

PERSONAL

Mr. Hubert Rendell leaves by the Manoa for Montreal on a holiday.

Mr. H. Phelan leaves by the Rosalind to-day on a business trip to Canada and the States.

Mr. C. C. Robertson the well known baseball player leaves on a holiday trip to Halifax by the Rosalind.

Mr. James C. Barr, leaves for Montreal by the Manoa today on a short holiday.

Mrs. F. C. Otis, sister of the Hon. M. P. Gibbs, arrived by the Rosalind on a short visit.

Mr. Eric Chafe who was injured in last week's Feildians-B. I. S. game is now much improved and was able to get out yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Dickie and child who have been spending a vacation with friends in the city return to Toronto by the Manoa to-day.

Mr. Chesley M. M. Mercer, for two or three years with the Catalina branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia, has been transferred to the city branch. Mr. Mercer is an old Feildian and has many friends in the city who will be glad to see him here.

Mr. Thomas McCarthy, the popular manager of the Grand Falls Drug Store came east by Thursday's express on his way to Carbonear where he will be married on Wednesday next to Miss Anna, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McCarthy of that town.

Messrs. H. Torraville and F. Mitchell, who were studying theology at Queen's College, last year, have been selected by the Principal to complete their course at Canterbury, England. The successful students will leave for the old country about the middle of September, and will begin their studies on the first of October. Dr. Facey hopes to be able to send two men each year from Queen's College, and thus enable every student to finish his course in England.

A half quintals of the fishermen's toil-gotten wealth.
It is simply the adoption of a plan whereby this beloved country of ours, which we cannot help loving with that passionate intensity implanted in us by the salty winds and salty seas of our, I say, can be saved millions of dollars now going to enrich the men who have in sad truth been the vultures sucking blood from national veins long needy of nourishment.

Can any sane man oppose it?

LOCAL ITEMS

The express which left here on Tuesday arrived at Port aux Basques at 8 p.m. yesterday.

The C.L.B. Band held an enjoyable concert in Victoria Park last evening.

Several mischievous boys who were on the South Side Hills yesterday amused themselves by rolling stones down the hill, one of which crashed into a fence and did considerable damage.

S. S. ROSALIND'S PASSENGERS

The S. S. Rosalind, Capt. Mitchell, sailed for Halifax and New York at 1 p.m. to-day, taking a part cargo and the following outward passengers:—E. G. Cousens, A. T. Hart, P. J. Stephens, Mrs. D. Ingram, H. Goldstone, Miss G. Mews, Capt. J. R. Randall, Miss Laura Ford, W. J. Powers, C. C. Robertson, H. Phelan, H. and Mrs. Mott, M. Miller, H. Benson, Miss I. O'Brien, Mrs. (Rev.) J. H. Bartlett, Misses E. and S. Squires, C. Hazen, Miss E. W. Darby, Miss Dwyer, Miss Emerson, Miss O'Mara, Mrs. W. Ryan, Master J. Ryan, F. H. Penman, Miss J. Penman, W. B. Crossman, M. B. Coomley, Miss Rusken, Miss Nagle, Miss Lyons, Miss Wright, J. Patterson, Mrs. A. Walsh, Mrs. J. Wade and infant, Miss Alice Wade, Miss Woodlock, Mrs. O'Neill, Mrs. Levens, A. Clarke, J. M. Christian and son, Master and Miss Strickless, Mrs. A. West, Miss M. Moore, W. Hamilton, Miss B. Barter, Mr. Engelke, Master Engelke, W. Yocum, W. Shoemaker, Mrs. (Capt.) W. Martin and 3 children, Justice and Mrs. Grimmer, A. L. and Mrs. Robertson, Rev. Bros. Murphy and Donnelly, Miss Lanning and J. Riley, Mrs. P. H. Ross and infant, Miss S. Furlong, Mrs. J. Strickland and 35 in steerage.

LABRADOR REPORT

The Marine and Fisheries received the following messages from the Labrador yesterday:
Makovik, Cape Harrison:—Light West wind, clear, good fishing.
Holtom:—Strong West wind, clear, good hooking, poor trapping.
Smoky:—Strong West wind, clear, good fishing.
Flat Island:—Calm, clear, poor fishing.
Domino:—Calm, clear, poor fishing.
Venison Island:—Light North West wind, clear, poor fishing.
Battle Hr.:—Calm, clear fish plentiful, trapping and hooking good.

Manoa Passengers

The S.S. Manoa sails for Charlotte-town and Montreal at 4 p.m. to-day, taking a small outward freight and the following passengers:—Mrs. Telfer, Mrs. T. J. Nurse, Mrs. P. Snow, Miss Agnes Dooley, A. Brayton, C. Boyce, G. Matthews, E. M. Chapman, Mrs. S. M. Rumsey, Miss M. Marporters, Miss H. Compton, G. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Starthy, J. C. Barr, Miss C. Crane, Hubert Rendell, A. Murphy, E. and Mrs. Dicks and child and 8 steerage.

KYLE'S PASSENGERS

The following passengers arrived at Port aux Basques by the Kyle and will reach the city by the incoming express:
Miss J. Forward, W. S. Rounding, R. C. Morgan, Mrs. W. Jewers, J. E. Ross, J. A. Rolife, Miss L. Gossel, C. Courtney, R. Clarke, Miss H. Billard, Mrs. A. Hyde, A. Yorton, Rev. E. Morley, Dr. A. B. Lehr, Dr. T. Lean, Mrs. G. H. Crulson and daughter, Mrs. George Vardy, Mrs. G. Abbott.

SHIPPING NOTES

The Fern left Sydney for Hearts Content yesterday afternoon with coal cargo for the Reid Nfld. Co.

The Susu left Tilting at 9.25 a.m. yesterday and is due to arrive early on Sunday.

The schooner Ena A. Moulton is loading for Pernambuco at G. M. Barr's premises.

The schooner Ruby W. has entered to load for Brazil from Messrs. Balne Johnston and Company.

The schooner Muriel M. Young, has sailed for Sydney to load coal for this port.

The S.S. Portia left Marystown at 7.25 a.m. yesterday and is due here this afternoon.

The S.S. Sable I. leaves Sydney at 2.30 p.m. to-day and is due at the usual hour Monday morning.

The S.S. Prospero left Springdale at 12.35 p.m. yesterday coming south and is due here to-morrow afternoon.

The S.S. Sebastopol left Emily Harbor at 9 a.m. Thursday coming south and is due here on Monday.

Saints and C.E.I. Tie

The Saints and C.E.I. footer teams tied in last evening's game. A large number of enthusiasts witnessed the game.
The C.E.I. did not have their regular line-up, but their substitutes played a good game particularly Mr. Fred Harris, who reappeared after many years absence from the football field. The game all through was exciting, but there was little combination, play being of an individual character.

In the first half neither team scored but shortly after the start of the second period Sawyers placed one across which Smith failed to stop. Shortly after Winsor was responsible for the equalizer and within a minute of the ball being put in play he again beat Joyce.

For the remainder of play, the teams worked hard to improve their standing, and a few minutes before full time Sawyers again scored for the Saints, and the game concluded with Saints—2, C.E.I.—2. Mr. J. M. Irvine was referee in place of Mr. E. Churchill who played with the Institute team.

To-night the City and a team representing the Old Country will try conclusions on St. George's Field when a spirited contest is anticipated. The following games will be played during next week:—

Tuesday—Feildians vs. N. H.
Wednesday—Cadets vs. Guards.
Thursday—Briton vs. C. L. B.
Friday—Saints vs. B. I. S.

The Reid Newfoundland Co. has kindly consented to give a one way fare to the competitors who will represent Newfoundland in the Halifax sports and also the friends and supporters who wish to go along provided they are guaranteed by the President and Secretary of the Amateur Association.

Accepts St. Thomas's Call

Rev. Ernest Earp, Hull, Eng., has accepted the invitation to become rector of St. Thomas's Parish. Subject to his Bishop's decision he leaves for here on Oct. 7. Hon. R. Watson, Churchwarden of St. Thomas's received the intelligence yesterday. The nomination will be presented to the Lord Bishop for approval.

SYMPATHY OR MONEY?

Which will serve you best after your fire? Your neighbors sympathy or Percie Johnson's cheque.

MAYOR ADDRESSES LABOR MEETING

Mayor I. C. Morris addressed a meeting of the L.S.P.U. in that Union's hall last night. The Mayor's speech was made before the real business of the evening began.

The Mayor spoke as one thoroughly acquainted with labour matters, and was listened to with close attention by all present. He appealed to the men not to act rashly but to take all the circumstances into consideration and he was sure the Employers on their part would be willing to do everything that was just and fair. At the conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mayor Morris for his splendid address and the interest he has taken in the men's welfare.

The business of the meeting was then proceeded with when the communications received from the Employers' Association were read and a discussion on the matter took place.

The general feeling expressed was that the proposed reduction did not correspond with the drop in the price of foodstuffs, but the men were willing to meet the employers as far as possible, and as the reduced wage scale comes into effect on Monday, the Union's Executive was empowered to meet the Employers' Association and if possible arrange a settlement.

The conference was to have taken place this forenoon and a further meeting of the Union will be held to-night when the result of the interview will be made known and final action decided.

LEFT TO ENTER REDEMPTORISTS

Masters Leo St. John, Stanislaus Carew and Alden Murphy left by to-day's Manoa for Brockville, Ont., to attend college preparatory to entering the Priesthood in the Redemptorist Order.

Master St. John belong to Brigus and is a nephew of Mr. J. J. St. John, grocer, and cousin of Mrs. William Cullen, New Gower Street.

Master Carew is a son of Mr. T. D. Carew, the well known newspaperman, and will be remembered for his clever interpretation of "Katisha" when the Christian Brothers' pupils produced the opera "Mikado" a couple of years ago.

Mr. A. Murphy is a native of Catalina and comes from a representative family. The many friends of all three chaps are extending their congratulations and best wishes for their complete success in the High and Holy calling to which they intend to devote their lives. We learn that Rev. Fr. McLoughlin will leave here on September 10th.

PERSONAL

J. R. Smallwood, of the Advocate, leaves by to-morrow's express on a visit to Port Union.

Miss Gwendolyn Mews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mews, left by the S.S. Rosalind to-day, en route to the State of Oklahoma, where she will take the important post of Assistant Professor of Arts at the University of Oklahoma, situated at the town of Norman. Miss Mews has, for some years past, been occupying a similar position on the staff at Mount Allison Ladies College.

Some Good Cricketers Here

The first cricket game for the year began at two thirty to-day on St. George's Field, when the Feildians and Nondescripts met in mortal combat.

A small admittance fee was charged, and the proceeds will be devoted towards sending the football team to Grand Falls.

The following is a list of players:—OLD FEILDIAHS:—R. H. Tait, George Hunt, Ron Martin, A. Martin, M. G. Winter, Jr., E. Jerrett, L. Munn, E. Ewing, T. Payn, H. Hayward, (Capt.)
NONDESCRIPHS:—Rev. J. Brinton, (Capt.); Angus Reid, N. Henry, P. Berrigan, A. Wallace, W. H. Peters, J. Paterson, Arthur Monroe, S. Clift, A. Winter, R. F. Goodridge.

Meeting Of Contributories

In the matter of the Companies Act, 1899

and

In the matter of The Smith & Shipman Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Meeting of Contributories in the above matter will be held in the Tower Room of the Court House in St. John's, Newfoundland, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon on Saturday, the 17th day of September, 1921. Forms of general and special proxies must be lodged with me before the meeting.

St. John's,
the 26th day of August, 1921.
WILLIAM F. LLOYD,
Official Receiver.

aug27,sep3,10

Meeting Of Creditors

In the matter of the Companies Act, 1899

and

In the matter of The Smith & Shipman Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Meeting of Creditors in the above matter will be held in the Tower Room of the Court House in St. John's, Newfoundland, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on Saturday, the 17th day of September, 1921. To entitle a Creditor to vote thereat, proof of debt must be lodged with me before the meeting. Forms of general and special proxies must be lodged with me before the meeting.

St. John's,
this 26th day of August, 1921.
WILLIAM F. LLOYD,
Official Receiver.

aug27,sep3,10

FOR SALE

7 Spars, white spruce,

length 40 to 55 feet, 6 to 8 inches in top.

2 Spars, 54 and 56, 8 inches. Also Wharf Timber.

Apply for price and particulars to F. SAUNDERS, Gander Bay.

aug23,61,dy.&wy

ADVERTISE IN THE "ADVOCATE"

NOTICE!

Newfoundland Government Coastal Mail Service.

FREIGHT FOR S. W. COAST.

Freight for S. S. PORTIA for usual Western ports of call will be received at the wharf of Messrs. Bowring Bros., Limited, from 9 a.m. to-day, Saturday.

W. H. CAVE,
MINISTER OF SHIPPING.

Reid-Newfoundland Co'y., Limited

BAL FREIGHT NOTICE

SOUTH COAST STEAMSHIP SERVICE.
Freight for the above route will be accepted at the freight shed tomorrow, Saturday, from 9 a.m.

S. S. "MEIGLE"—LABRADOR SERVICE.
S. S. "MEIGLE" will sail from dry dock wharf on Saturday, August 27th, at 8.00 p.m., for usual Labrador ports.

Reid-Newfoundland Co'y., Limited